The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Reported Conspiracy Against the Life of Napoleon.

Numerous Arrests of Suspected Parties.

Probable Dethronement of the King of Bavaria.

Extreme Cold Weather in Portions of Europe.

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EUROPE.

The Conspiracy in France and Plot Against the Emperor's Life—Numerous Arrests of Suspected Parties.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Thirty-five persons were arrested yesterday on suspicion of complicity in a plot against the State and the life of the Emperor. In all cases arms were found upon the persons of the prisoners. Those arrested were incarcerated in the Prison Mazas, all secret, on the Boulevard Mazas, and will soon be proceeded against. More arrests are to be made.

7 P. M.—There have been still further arrests by the Police to-day of persons engaged in the recent plot against the life of the Emperor.

10 P. M.—Several arrests have been made this evening. In all cases arms were found on the persons of the prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The proof which the Paris officials pretend to have of a deep-laid plot against the Emperor's life are totally discredited here.

Further Arrest of Editors for Violations of the Press Law—The Reported Appointment of a Minister to Washington.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The city is tranquil.... Seven of the editors of the *Réforme* (newspaper) have received an order to appear before the Court to answer charges preferred against them for violation of the Press law. In answer to this summons the *Réforme* this morning publishes an article against the Government of extraordinary violence.... The Paris *Pays* of to-day explains how the rumor arose that M. PARADOL was announced as having been appointed Envoy to Washington. He intends to go to America in the same way that Mr. DICKENS went, as a public reader, and will visit Washington during his stay in that country.

The Carlist Rising in Spain—Speech of Bismarck on Closing the Prussian Diet—Dethronement of the King of Bavaria—The Suez Canal.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—In the Cortes to-day, Senor RIVERO, in reply to a question, said the Government was fully aware of the conspiracy of the Carlists. The Government knew of their introduction of arms, giving out of money and appointment of officers. The Government would do nothing until the outbreak actually occurred, being abundantly able to crush that once.

CADIZ, Feb. 12.—The *Joseph Clark* (not the *Nicholas*, as before reported,) went ashore recently at Cadiz. She is now discharging at San Lucar.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Count VON BISMARCK closed the Sessions of the Prussian Diet to-day with a speech. He regretted the spirit of opposition that had been shown in the Upper Chamber, and promised an extraordinary session soon. He made no reference to foreign affairs.

MUNICH, Feb. 12.—The Council is considering the subject of the dethronement of the King.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 12.—The great rock near Ismailia has been successfully moved from the bed of the Suez Canal. The minimum depth of water is now about twenty-nine feet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—The Servians and Montenegrins are intriguing, which causes considerable solicitude here.

Reported Agrarian Outrages in Ireland—The Case of Mr. Temple Again—Great Billiard Match—The Champion Defeated—Extreme Cold Weather.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The agrarian outrages in Ireland continue. Dispatches received to-night state that a landlord in Kerry County was fired at to-day through a window while sitting in his parlor. Luckily the shot did not take effect. No arrest was made.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening is severe upon the insincerity of Rev. Mr. TEMPLE's disclaimer.... A splendid game of billiards was played last evening at St. James' Hall, Regent-street, between JOHN ROBERTS, the English champion, and W. COOK, Jr.: 1,200 points up, even, for the champion's gold cup and £200 a side, the "spot stroke" barred. Only five hundred tickets were issued, but there were twelve hundred people present, including a large number of the nobility, whereof the Prince of WALES and suite were most conspicuous. At 8 o'clock, Mr. COOK came forward, announced the conditions of the game, and proceeded to play. At first it was evident he was not in good playing condition, and the odds at the betting were against him. He warmed with his work, however, and at last won splendidly by 117 points amid the applause of the spectators.... The weather to-day is intensely cold throughout Europe. At Paris the thermometer indicates 30° Fahrenheit below the freezing point. The Elbe is entirely closed to navigation on account of the ice, and the practice of the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews on the Thames is suspended from the same cause.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 12.—Owing to a snow-storm, the lines to the eastward are working slowly and with difficulty this morning.

Cuba—Arrest of an Assassin in Havana—San Miguel Occupied by the Spaniards—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The assassin of ISAAC GREENWALDER was arrested in this city last night. He is a native of the Canary Islands, and a Sergeant in the Fifth Battalion of Volunteers. A Court Martial will be immediately convened for the trial of the murderer.... Dispatches from San Miguel have been received. The troops now occupy that city, and many families from the insurrectionary districts had arrived and were settling in the town. The city is now perfectly quiet. No disturbance has occurred since Sunday last.... Telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Havana has been reëstablished, and the line is again open for business.

The Pacific Coast—A Flag for the National Capital Made of Native Silk—Veto by the Governor—Business and Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—A flag for the National Capital, manufactured entirely of California silk, has been completed and will soon be forwarded to Washington.... The Governor has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature awarding damages to HALL and GARRISON, the publishers of a secession paper in Visalia, which was destroyed by a mob consisting of soldiers and citizens.... There is a perfect stagnation of business in all departments in this city.... It is raining in the southern part of the State.... Mining stocks during the week were weak.

The following are the closing quotations: Alpha, $11; Belcher, $18; Bullion, $7; Empire Mill, $30; Gould & Curry, $51; Hale & Norcross, $142; Imperial, $26; Kentuck, $60; Occidental, $12; Ophir, $12; Overman, $63; Savage, $65; Sierra Nevada, $9; Yellow Jacket, $62.

RED RIVER AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Winnepeg Convention—A Bill of Rights to be Submitted to the Dominion Government.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Winnepeg *New Nation*, of Jan. 29, gives the proceedings of the convention of English and French delegates which assembled on the 25th, at Upper Fort Garry, to consider the overtures of Mr. GOULD SMITH, the Canadian Commissioner. Nothing was done on the first day, the delegates not having all arrived. On the third day the Convention was ready for business. Sealed papers were opened when it was found that Canada was disposed to do justice to the Red River men; also, that communication with the Home Government being difficult, Mr. SMITH was to act in accordance with his own private judgment. Mr. SMITH being admitted to a hearing, confirmed the impression that the Canadian Government was disposed to grant them all the privileges accorded to any of its citizens. Mr. REILLE, in a warm speech, acknowledged his allegiance to the Queen, denying that he was a Canadian subject. He asked Mr. SMITH to explicitly state whether he was ready to grant what was asked in the bill of rights of December. Mr. SMITH replied that he could not state from memory its provisions, and asked to look at it and consider the matter. A new bill of rights was suggested, and, on motion of Mr. REILLE, a committee, consisting of three English and three French, were appointed to meet on the 28th of January, and draw up a bill of rights in accordance with the wishes of the people. Mr. REILLE was chosen one of the Committee. He was evidently the master spirit of the Convention. Private advices state that if any changes are made in the bill, they will be on the side of stronger guarantees for the rights of the people.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 12.—Bishop TACHE, of Red River, is still here. He has been present at the sitting of the Cabinet in order to be consulted on Red River affairs. He expects to leave for Fort Garry on Wednesday next.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Political Disabilities in Virginia—Adjournment in Colorado—Bills Passed During the Session—Woman Suffrage Granted in Utah.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—The House to-day adopted, with but few dissenting votes, a resolution declaring that it is not expedient to elect any person to any office who is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. This resolution is in answer to a suggestion contained in the Governor's Message that, if in view of a scarcity of competent persons the Legislature should elect some who are disqualified, it should accompany the election with a resolution asking Congress to remove their disabilities.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 12.—The Colorado Legislature adjourned last night. The following bills were passed: Granting a reward of $2,000 for the first artesian well sunk one thousand feet, or a less sum if flowing well at a less depth, the well to be not less than three inches bore; a bill for the organization of a Territorial common school system, and providing for a Superintendent of the same. The law prohibiting the introduction of Texas cattle was repealed. The Woman Suffrage bill failed to pass. The Governor appointed, and the Council confirmed, a full set of Territorial officers, all Republicans except the Territorial Assayer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced in the State Senate to-day requiring the municipal election to be held on the second Monday in November, thus either prolonging the term of the present incumbents or allowing the Government to appoint.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 12.—The bill lately introduced in the Mormon Legislature, granting the right of suffrage to the women of Utah, passed both Houses and the Council, and has just been signed by Acting Governor MANN.

THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on the National Finances—Trials in Chicago—Hard Times in Iowa.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city to-day unanimously adopted resolutions declaring

That the financial condition of the country requires such a supervision of the tariff by the present Congress as will yield the largest revenue in the least burdensome manner to the manufacturing interests requiring it. That a tariff to foster monopolies and give special advantages to a comparatively small number of persons, is oppressive and unjust to the great body of the people, and will not be tolerated by any political party when the people are enlightened as to its operations. That the Tariff bill lately presented by the Committee of Ways and Means is not such as is demanded in the present depressed condition of trade and manufactures; that it renews and even aggravates the odious discriminating characteristics of existing laws by which large advantages are given to some departments, creating enormous wealth for a few, which is unjustly taken from the pockets of the many, under the pretence of protecting labor, but which, in fact, robs labor of its fair returns by destroying other industries and forcing labor into competition with itself. That all raw material and articles entering into the provinces of labor should be admitted free of duty or at the lowest possible rates consistent with the established industries and with the financial condition of the country.

The resolutions provide for sending a copy to the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress.... The religious interest is maintained in the churches of this city. Information has been received from many adjacent cities and towns, which show that the revival is becoming general.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—The men who participated in the riot on board the steamer *Dubuque*, last Summer, on the Mississippi River, between Rock Island and Clinton, by which five or six colored men were killed, are on trial at Rock Island.... The breach of promise case taken from the Superior Court of this city to the Circuit Court of Lake County, and which was brought by the notorious SAMANTHA PROCTOR, *alias* Mme. Cora James, against IRA Y. MANN, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Chicago, and which has been on trial for several weeks past at Waukegan, has resulted in a verdict for the defendant..... The following military dispatch was received at Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN's headquarters to-day: "General SCHOFIELD, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has ordered three companies of cavalry from Forts Hooker and Hayes to protect the frontier settlements.... An Iowa gentleman now here says that the farmers in that State are compelled to pay twenty per cent. for money to meet their obligations. The pressure of hard times is very severe on them.

THE INDIANS.

Renewed Hostilities on the Frontier—A Letter From General Harney, of Kansas, Asking for more Troops.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—A letter from General HARNEY to General SCHOFIELD, dated Feb. 8, says:

Bands of hostile Indians are again roaming off a little to the west of our frontier settlements, which are now at the mercy of the miscreants. Will you please send some troops to the frontier, and urge upon the President the adoption of the Indian policy we talked of last Summer, namely: "Of forcing them to dismount and disarm upon their reservations, and holding them there by military power. No other plan will give security to citizens or civilization to the Indians, and the sooner it is adopted the better for all concerned."

A letter from Camp Supple states that the Kiowas had gone to Fort Gill to receive their annuities, and that they and the Comanches had concluded not to go to war at present.

CANADA.

Discount Rate for American Silver Established by the Dominion Government—Transfer of Government Buildings in Fredrickton, N. B.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—A proclamation appears in to-day's official *Gazette*, declaring that on and after the 15th of April next American silver shall pass current at rates determined by the Government as follows: Fifty cent pieces at forty cents, twenty-five cent pieces at twenty cents, ten cent pieces at eight cents, five cent pieces at four cents. Discount on American invoice for the ensuing week, seventeen per cent.... The Government has transferred the properties in Fredrickton, N. B., known as the Government House and Provisional Buildings, for the use of the Government and Legislature of New-Brunswick.

Election in Montreal—The Funeral of the Late General Wyndham.

MONTREAL, Ont., Feb. 12.—THOMAS WORKMAN was reëlected Mayor of Montreal to-day.... The funeral of General WYNDHAM, late commander of the forces in Canada, took place this afternoon. All the troops in garrison, the militia officers and the prominent citizens were present. The public offices were closed at noon as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Destructive Fires in Illinois and Connecticut—Heavy Losses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—SPRING's hotel, store and harness shop at Cobden, Ill., were burned on Thursday night. The loss is $30,000, and insurance $12,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—An incendiary fire took place in Stafford last night, at 10:30 o'clock, which in half an hour consumed the entire works of the Stafford Loom Works, involving a loss of $20,000. The insurance is $10,000. JOHNSON & WEEDEN, spool cotton manufacturers, in the same building, lost $14,000. They were insured for $6,000. C. J. HOLMES, manufacturer of patent meat cutters, lost $150. CONVERSE & CLEVELAND, grist mill, lost $150.

A Bold Robbery in Boston—The Thief Captured—Reduction of the Massachusetts State Constabulary.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—About noon to-day a young clerk employed by MANNING, HOWLAND & Co. was knocked down, choked and robbed of $2,700 in the entry of the First National Bank on State street. An alarm was promptly given and the robber knocked down and captured by a teamster, and all the money recovered. The robber gave the name of JOHN REED..... In accordance with a legislative edict, and in pursuance of General Order No. 2, issued by the State Constable of the Commonwealth, the force of State Police was reduced this morning to sixty-three men for the entire State—the previous number having been 150.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—Two of the alleged consolidated bank robbers have been arrested. The *Picayune* says that special police officers were the ringleaders in the robbery..... WILBER, JR., of the firm of WILBER & Co., is reported absconded with $100,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—In the Municipal Court to-day DENNIS HANFORD was arraigned for the wilful murder of JAS. O'CONNELL, in Lynch-alley, on Monday night. He will be examined on Friday next.... In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of CALVIN A. HILL, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $1,000 Treasury note, the jury were unable to agree.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 12.—The Ministry of Newfoundland has resigned, and CHARLES FOX BENNETT has been called upon to form a new Government.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Old ice men now pronounce the ice crop of this season a total failure. The Washington and Knickerbocker Ice Companies, together, have commenced stocking ice at Whitehall one foot thick.

The Case of Von Saun & Co.—The Report of the Gold Board Committee—The Matter Given Over to the Courts.

A special meeting of the Gold Board was held yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the Committee of three appointed on Thursday last to investigate the charges against Messrs. VAN SAUN & Co. Mr. H. S. CAMBLOSS, Chairman of the Committee, read the report, which was to the effect that every facility had been afforded for an examination of the books of the firm, and the Committee had concluded that it was unnecessary to pursue the investigation further, believing that justice could be done to all parties only through the Courts. The Committee had recommended to Messrs. VAN SAUN & Co. that they withdraw from the Board until the case has been finally settled, and they now recommend that members of the Board refrain from expressing any opinion in the matter until such final settlement has been reached. Mr. CAMBLOSS stated that he had read the report to Messrs. VAN SAUN & Co., as he deemed it no more than right that they should know its contents.

It was then moved by Mr. BURNS that the report be accepted and the Committee discharged, but before the motion was put, Mr. KEPPLER suggested that although the Committee had recommended that Messrs. VAN SAUN & Co. refrain from doing business in the Board until the matter had been settled, there was no assurance that they would comply with the recommendation, and therefore proposed that some action be taken to relieve the Board of all responsibility in respect to their future action. The President thought any such action unnecessary and declined to entertain any motion on the subject. The report of the Committee was then accepted and the meeting adjourned.

A Chapter of Burglaries in Brooklyn.

Burglars, yesterday morning, entered the house of WM. H. JONES, Quincy-street, near Franklin-avenue, and carried away clothing and silverware to the value of $221.

Another set broke into the house of CHARLES BUTTRICK, Bergen-street, near Franklin-avenue, and stole $175 worth of jewelry and silverware.

Another band entered the house of ISAAC MCNULTY, No. 22 Sands-street, and took off with them $100 worth of cutlery and silverware.

Another crowd broke open the shutter of the front basement window of Mr. MORTIMER's house, No. 63 Nassau-street, and contented themselves with $17 worth of cutlery, &c.

A sneak thief, on Friday evening, entered the hallway of Mr. C. H. HANCOCK's house, No. 268 Hall-street, and took away $75 worth of coats.

In none of the cases mentioned, all occurring within eighteen hours, were arrests made.

Labor Movements.

A meeting of the umbrella and parasol makers was held last evening at No. 193 Bowery, when they regularly organized by electing Miss LEONARD President of their new protective Union. They have succeeded in their strike and will receive their former wages from the manufacturers.

The operative plasterers held a meeting last night at Demilt Hall, and the majority of those present declared in favor of maintaining the rule in regard to working only eight hours a day.

Personal.

Aaron Alvensleben, Secretary of the Prussian Legation is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hons. Samuel L. Nickerson, E. D. L. Sweet and P. L. Underwood, of Chicago, and Dr. J. J. Mott, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. C. Banfield, of Washington, Hon. C. H. Parkhurst, of Providence, Hon. J. N. Ford, of Buffalo, and Captain Hancock, of Savannah, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Commander Sprague, of the United States Navy, is at the Irving House. General A. B. Root, of Buffalo, is at the St. James' Hotel.

Probable Loss of an American Ship with All on Board.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 11.

A ship, supposed the *Saxies*, of Portsmouth, N. H., Captain MAGRAM, from Guanape with guano, Aug. 12, for Liverpool, struck off Skibbereen, south coast of Ireland, recently, and all hands are supposed to have perished. A stove, marked "JOS. SARGENT, Boston, No. 4," had been washed ashore from her. Mr. SARGENT, by referring to his books, found that it had been furnished to her, therefore her loss is considered but too likely to prove true. She was a fine vessel of 1,078 tons, built of New-Hampshire white oak in 1866, rated A 1, and was owned by Messrs. T. M. & T. S. TRIDICK. She probably had a crew of twenty-eight all told. Her cargo was insured in England, but the vessel herself and the freight are insured here and in New-York.

WASHINGTON.

The Line and Staff Question in the Navy—Important Letter from Admiral Farragut—The Case of Georgia—Close of the Gold Plot Investigation—The House Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following letter from Admiral FARRAGUT to Secretary ROBESON, on the line and staff question in the navy, has been sent to the House Naval Committee, and will be submitted to Congress on Monday. Secretary ROBESON addressed a letter to the Admiral asking his views on the House bill No. 976, and this, as the Admiral observes, is the reason why he enters into the discussion of this embarrassing question:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., and agreeably to your request, I have read with great care the several sections of the bill, and I am happy to say that so far as its general features are concerned, it meets, with but few exceptions, with my cordial concurrence. To demonstrate more clearly the few points upon which I have differed slightly with the honorable Secretary, I beg leave to submit herewith my opinion in detail. I regret that the honorable Secretary should have discarded the original idea of a Board of Survey, which, in my opinion, should be designated "the Board of Admiralty," and be confined entirely to that grade, with the exception, of course, of the Secretary. I do not wish to be understood as objecting to the name of "survey," but simply that I consider that of "admiralty" more appropriate. The Admiral of the Navy, holding by law the same relative position as General in the army, should be President of this Naval Board; and in the event of his disability or absence, "the Vice-Admiral" should assume the duties of President of said Board; and in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the senior member of the Board should act as Secretary of the Navy *pro tem.* I may be accused of self-interest in suggesting the organization of such a Board, yet I am firm in my conviction that it would tend to the general good of the service.

In Section 3, I would respectfully suggest the insertion of the words, "or as often as may be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Navy."

In reference to the reorganization of the Medical Corps, as provided for in section 7, I beg leave to state that I had always fixed in my own mind upon the necessity of appointing ten medical directors, with the assimilated rank of Captain, to be placed in charge of hospitals and asylums. But, as I have always stated, I consider that the simple question of number should be decided by the Government, as it is supposed to know the requirements of the service. The same observation will apply, with equal force, to the reorganization of the Engineer Corps, wherein I have always considered that there should be twenty engineers of the first class, with the assimilated rank of Commander, instead of ten, as specified in the section referred to. I am opposed to section 17 from the fact that, in my opinion, no officer below the grade of Commodore should fill the office of Chief of Bureau of the Navy Department. But so long as officers below that grade are appointed to such positions, I coincide entirely with the honorable Secretary that the rank, pay and allowances should for the time be equal to that of a Commodore of the line on sea duty. In reference to section 19, specifying the position of executive office, I beg leave to observe to the honorable Secretary that I have never entertained the least doubts as to their right to take precedence over all officers attached to vessels, yards, stations or establishments, whilst in the discharge of their duty as connected with such vessel, yard, station or establishment. This is, after all, but temporary authority, as it terminates with his duty, and if any one feels himself wronged, he has the same right of appeal to the commanding officer. But as executive officers are the organs of communication between the commander and their command, and are responsible for the good condition of their vessels, and, in fact, for everything in the absence of their superior officers, the discipline of the service requires that they should have entire control in the manner specified in the clause referred to. In such positions, as in many others, it is not the simple exercise of authority which often creates ill feelings, but the abuse of it. With the above few points of difference I beg leave to repeat that the bill of the Honorable Secretary meets with my entire concurrence, and appears to be one which will be acceptable to all who desire the speedy restoration of harmony to the service. In the beginning of this contest I felt desirous to do justice to the merits of such staff officers as had served in my command, and whom I knew had been equally exposed to the dangers of the profession, and hence when Surgeon PALMER appealed to me to know if I had any objection to a certain bill which provided for a higher grade for the older officers, I readily answered in the negative, saying that I thought that older officers of the staff corps who had served their country faithfully, sharing all the privations of war equally with the line, had a natural right to expect promotion to a higher grade in their respective corps. At that time I did not deem it possible that the feeling could become so violent; and, whilst my opinion, then circulated, simply advocated a reward for merit, at the same time placing such officers at shore stations, so as to prevent contact with officers of the line of the same grade, I am glad to find that all the Boards and the honorable Secretary are now as ready to accord to them this preferment as myself. During all this time I have been prepared to express my opinion without prejudice or partiality, but have studiously avoided doing so until such time as it was called for by authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral United States Navy.

To Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate had a long session to-day, and were occupied exclusively with the case of Georgia. Representatives of the rival factions were heard, Mr. GIBSON for the Bullock party, and Mr. CALDWELL on the other side. It is difficult to foreshadow what the Committee will decide on reporting. The anti-Bullock men think that the present Senators elect will be admitted, and the legislation so far held valid. But that is exactly what they want.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the New-York gold-gambling speculators was closed to-day by the Committee of Banking and Currency, and it was decided to examine no more witnesses unless some new revelations or suspicions called for inquiry. The testimony taken will, if printed, make a volume of several hundred pages; but it is doubtful whether such action will ever be taken. The next duty of the Committee will be to prepare their report, which has not yet been commenced.

IN THE HOUSE.

Only one branch of Congress, the House, was in session to-day, and the proceedings there were very unprofitable and barren of results. The Appropriation bill claimed the attention of the body, and the public printing was the principal bone of contention. An unsuccessful effort was made in Committee of the Whole to cut down the Department printing and binding, and a very foolish proposition of Mr. WOOD in reference to the Congressional library was promptly negatived. Mr. HALDEMAN to-day alluded in the House to the action of the Senate in rejecting the House Census bill, and observed that the taking of the census under the old law would result in utter failure and disgrace.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury statement, showing the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869, was issued to-day. The following exhibit is made:

Receipts.	
Revenues	$70,[illegible] 51
Miscellaneous sources	11,020,531 06
Loans and Treasury notes	32,975,830 22
Repayments	1,984,[illegible] 90
Total	$116,274,291 37
Balance in Treasury, September, 1869	$120,014,[illegible]
Total	$236,[illegible]
Expenditures.	
Civil and miscellaneous	$11,4[illegible]
War, Navy, Interior and Indians, and pensions	25,390,966 46
Interest on public debt	22,485,310 84
Purchase of United States bonds	40,271,015 25
Redemption of the public debt	8,442,712 00
Total	$107,925,912 07
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1869	$128,[illegible]

The balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1869, by this statement is $4,651,194 93 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Oct. 1, 1869, and the balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1869, by this statement is $6,520,[illegible] in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Jan. 1, 1870. These differences are accounted for by the fact that the expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statement, while the receipts being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month, do not include the entire receipts for the quarter.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day, $606,400.

Shipments.	
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	120,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	30,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	50,000
To the Depository at Chicago	50,000
To the National Banks	158,142
Total	$708,142
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week ending to-day	$317,275
Total amount burned	20,000,203
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	220,[illegible]
Total amount issued heretofore	19,703,169
Balance due for mutilated notes	277,022
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,543,256
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	718,800
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	342,357,250
And for public deposits	18,498,000

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Reduction of the Debt—Economy and Reduced Taxation—Letters from Senator Cragin and Secretary Boutwell.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Feb. 11.

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 1st inst. and also the inclosure, being a brief article from some Democratic paper, charging that the claim, on the part of the Republicans, that the public debt had been largely reduced by the present Administration, was a humbug and a fraud,—that the reduction was produced by excluding the Pacific Railroad bonds, which by the former Administration were included as a part of the debt. I knew that those statements were false. I knew there had been an actual reduction of the real debt of over $80,000,000 since the 1st day of March last; but in order to set the matter at rest, even among the men who, by their opposition to the Government during the war, helped increase the debt, I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, and I now forward you his reply for publication.

The Pacific Railroad bonds are not an actual debt of the Government, but only a liability, which may or may not become a part of the public debt. The Government loaned these railroads its bonds, which the roads have agreed to pay at maturity. The Government has not advanced or received a dollar on the principal of these bonds—it is simply surety for their payment. As yet they are no debt of the Government.

You may be sure that Congress is in earnest in its efforts to reduce the expenditures of the Government to the lowest practicable point. Economy is the watchword and policy of the Administration, and of a large majority of the members of both Houses, and there will be no let up or variation from that policy. No useless or improper appropriation will be made, and those which are necessary will be as low as the exigencies of the service will admit of. We shall reduce the taxes on many things, and favor the interests of labor. We shall reduce or abolish the duties on tea and coffee and other necessaries, and hold fast to duties upon foreign productions which come in competition with American industry. British free trade and cheap labor are identical. Free admission to this country of the productions of foreign labor—productions which should be fostered and encouraged here—means low wages for American laborers and mechanics.

An earnest, and I believe successful, effort will be made to fund the public debt at a much lower rate of interest, thereby saving an annual expense of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. This will be an annual reduction of taxes to that amount.

The franking privilege will be abolished, though I hope the present bill may be amended so as to allow newspapers to circulate free in the counties where they are published.

I trust the men in New-Hampshire, who stood by the flag in the dark hours of the war, will adhere to the principles of the party which saved the nation and now proposes to conduct its affairs so as to preserve its faith and honor untarnished and to insure liberty, equal rights, moral, intellectual and social elevation and material prosperity to all the people. Yours truly,

A. H. CRAGIN.

SPECIAL STATEMENT OF SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 7, 1870.

SIR: I reply briefly to your letter of the 4th inst. in reference to the amount of public debt on the 1st of March, 1869, as compared with the amount on the 1st of February, 1870.

The net amount of the public debt on the 1st of March, 1869, including interest accrued and not paid, and *excluding* Pacific Railroad bonds, was $2,525,463,260 01. The principal of the bonds then issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies was $53,937,000, or an aggregate liability and indebtedness of $2,579,400,260 01.

On the 1st of February, 1870, the net amount of the debt, *excluding* bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and including interest accrued and not paid, was $2,444,813,288 92. The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies at the latter date amounted to $64,457,320, or an aggregate liability and indebtedness of $2,509,270,608 92.

It thus appears that the liability of the United States on account of the Pacific Railroads has been increased during the eleven months, under acts of Congress previously passed, to the amount of $10,520,320.

During the same period of eleven months, the direct debt of the United States has been diminished $80,649,971 09; and if the increased liability of the United States on account of the Pacific Railroads be added, there still remains an actual diminution of the total public debt of the United States, direct and contingent, during these eleven months, of $70,129,651 09.

These statements are based upon the books of the Treasury Department, *and cannot in any way be impeached.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Hon. A. H. CRAGIN, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Greenbacks as Legal-Tender—Letter from Mr. Chase.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Chief Justice CHASE, written while Secretary of the Treasury, in 1862, to the Committee of Ways and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, referring me to House bill No. 240, and requesting my opinion as to the propriety and necessity of its immediate passage by Congress. The condition of the Treasury certainly renders immediate action on the subject of affording provision for the expenditures of the Government, both expedient and necessary. The general provisions of the bill submitted seem to me to be well-adapted to the end proposed. There are, however, some points which may, perhaps, be usefully amended.

The provision making United States notes a legal tender, has doubtless been well considered by the committee, and their conclusions needs no support from any observation of mine. I think it my duty, however, to say that in respect to this provision my reflections have conducted me to the same conclusion they have reached. It is not unknown to them that I have felt, nor do I wish to conceal that I now feel, a great aversion to making anything but coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

It has been my anxious wish to avoid the necessity of such legislation. It is, however, at present, impossible, in consequence of the large expenditures entailed by the war and the suspension of the banks, to procure sufficient coin for disbursements; and it is therefore become indispensably necessary that we should resort to the issue of United States notes. The making them a legal tender might, however, still be avoided if the willingness manifested by the people generally, by railroad companies and by many of the banking institutions to receive and pay them as money in all transactions, were absolutely or practically universal, but unfortunately there are some persons and some institutions which refuse to receive and pay them, and whose action tends, not merely to the unnecessary depreciation of the notes, but to establish discriminations in business against those in this matter who give a cordial support to the Government, and in favor of those who do not. Such discrimination should, if possible, be prevented, and the provision making the notes a legal-tender, in a great measure, at least, prevents it by putting all citizens in this respect on the same level, both of rights and duties.

The Committee doubtless feel the necessity of accompanying this measure by legislation necessary to secure the highest credit as well as largest currency for these notes. This security can be found, in my judgment, by proper provision for funding them in interest-bearing bonds, by well-guarded legislation authorizing banking associations with circulation based on the bonds in which the notes are funded, and by a judicious system of adequate taxation which will not only create a demand for the notes, but, by securing the prompt payment of interest, raise and sustain the credit of the bonds. Such legislation, it may be hoped, will divest the legal-tender clause of the bill of injurious tendencies, and secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency of coin and promptly convertible notes. I beg leave to add that vigorous military operations and the unsparing retrenchment of all necessary expenses will also contribute essentially to this desirable end. * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, yours, truly,

S. P. CHASE.

To Hon. THAD. STEVENS, Chairman.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA AND WESTPHALIA.

The *Java*, from Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown Jan. 30, and the *Westphalia*, from Hamburg Jan. 26 and Havre Jan. 29, both reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by two days than that at hand by the *City of Washington*, Friday night. For late continental papers we are once more indebted to the courtesy of Captain SCHWENSEN, of the *Westphalia*.

Lord GRANVILLE, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a letter addressed by the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation to the various Colonial Governors, writes that the only colonies to which it is likely that the corporation can send emigrants are Canada, the Cape, Natal, or Australia. In all these, except Natal and West Australia, the management of the Crown lands has been surrendered to the Colonial Governments. Except, therefore, in those two colonies, the Secretary of State could not interfere to procure the corporation grants of land, and in those two colonies there are special circumstances, arising from the wasteful manner in which land has heretofore been given away, which would make it very inexpedient to do so. Lord GRANVILLE does not see, therefore, that he can assist the corporation in that respect. Neither could he assist the corporation in obtaining guarantees of loans or in recovery of advances or grants in aid. Any such assistance, if it is to be obtained at all, must come from the local Legislatures; but (his Lordship adds) the history of the past renders it unlikely that Colonial Governments would adopt the responsibility of collecting such advances. With respect to forwarding emigrants to their destination, Lord GRANVILLE apprehends that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the cordial coöperation of the local Governments, especially if the expenses were defrayed from the funds of the corporation. His Lordship says that he has no doubt that whatever measures may be undertaken by the corporation towards setting on foot a healthy emigration will be beneficial both to the emigrants and the colonies, and, though he must decline on the part of her Majesty's Government to give exceptional advantages to the corporation, or to any other company, he will be ready to direct the Governors of the colonies to afford information on any specific points which persons interested in the colonies may desire.

On Tuesday night, Jan. 25, about 11 o'clock, a severe shock was felt at Cologne and several adjacent towns, caused by an explosion of dynamite which was stored in a manufactory at Dunwald, about seven miles from the city. The manufactory had only recently been finished, and the manufacture had but just commenced. The whole fabric has been destroyed, and fifteen workmen have been literally blown to pieces. Twenty-nine persons, the widows and children of the deceased men, are left unprovided for by this calamity. The quantity of dynamite which exploded was only about two hundred weight, and, what is remarkable, a much larger quantity, deposited in the immediate neighborhood, remained intact.

A Madrid telegram gives the result of the recent elections in the north of Spain, as follows: 510,000 votes polled by the Monarchist Party, 140,000 by the Republicans, and 80,000 by the Carlists.

FRANCE.

Diseases Common to the Empire—Special Maladies—Progress of Insanity.

A French paper gives interesting details of the principal diseases common in France, and affecting the inhabitants of certain parts of the country more particularly. The diseases most frequently observed in Paris are pulmonary phthisis, pneumonia, and typhus fever; nervous and brain diseases, measles, croup, smallpox, &c. The Spring is the unhealthiest season, and the months, as regards mortality, may be classed thus: March, April, February, January, December; May, June, July, August, November, September, October. Pulmonary phthisis, so common in Paris, is still more destructive in the department of the Rhone, and especially at Lyons. It attacks many females in the valleys of the Jura and the Hautes-Pyrenees, and is frequent in Corsica in spite of the southern position of the island. Scrofula abounds amongst the poorer classes at Bordeaux and the poor agriculturists of La Vendee, of the Gard, and of Auvergne. Scurvy attacks the population of the Atlantic coast, and sometimes appears in the marshy districts of La Brisse. Wherever marshes and ponds abound intermittent fever is present. Typhus fever, comparatively rare in country places, is very common in all important towns, especially in Paris. The sweating fever, characterized by a military eruption, formerly confined to Picardy, has spread into Normandy, into the centre of France, and as far south as the Haute-Garonne and the Var. Outbreaks of cholera are most fatal in populous southern towns; some places in France which are situated very high above the level of the sea are exempt from this plague. The inhabitants of the mountains are, however, subject to diseases of the heart and congestion of the lungs and brain. The use of maize flour, which often contains a microscopic fungus, produces in the Landes and Haute-Garonne a strange illness, called the pellagre, which has only lately received scientific attention. Prostration of strength, disorder of the digestive functions and nervous system, and a constant redness of the back, hands and face, are symptoms of this poisoning, which generally ends in insanity and death. A similar disease, called ergotism, or St. Anthony's fire, is found among the inhabitants of Sologne, Artois and Gatinais. It is caused by eating flour infested by cryptogamous parasites, such as ergot of rye. In several valleys of the Lyonnais, the Vivarais, the Haute-Garonne, and the Pyrénées, there are fresh and limpid springs of water entirely devoid of iodine—always present in wholesome water. The use of these springs produces goitre. Dysentery is very fatal in the Autumn to the rural population, especially in La Vendée, and in some parts of Normandy, owing to the abuse of unripe fruit. The progress of insanity in France excites much attention, and is ascribed to the increasing abuse of tobacco, absinthe and alcoholic drinks.

Leaking out of Secrets—Privileges of Imperialism.

Paris (Jan. 16,) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

A great many curious secrets are leaking out which were long hidden under the bushel of personal government. The Parisians, for example, are at length able to form a faint idea of M. HAUSSMANN's administration. A short time ago they suddenly discovered that the Minister of the Beaux Arts was in the habit of lending out the pictures of the State to his friends. More recently they learned that there was an intimate connection between the Prefecture of Police and the Post Office, and the Post Office and the telegraph wires; the sudden resignation of fourteen astronomers has convinced them that there is something rotten in the state of the Observatory, and now they are told that for the last eighteen years the archives have been tampered with. The new Minister of the Fine Arts has promised M. DE KERATRY to make an inquiry into the matter. He does not deny the facts brought before the Chamber the day before yesterday. A Democratic journal unkindly remarks, he is as yet ignorant of Ministerial traditions, and does not know how to deny in spite of evidence. However that may be, it seems that Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, when he became President of the Republic, as soon as he had sworn fidelity to the Republic, sent for M. DE MALLEVILLE, the Minister of the Interior, and asked him to place the papers concerning the Strasbourg and Boulogne attempts at his disposal. M. DE MALLEVILLE declined, and left the Cabinet. When the President of the Republic became master he transferred the archives from the Home Office to the Minister of his household, which was as much as to say that French history belonged to the BONAPARTE family. The consequence is that the documents relating to Strasbourg and Boulogne have disappeared, together with numerous letters addressed by NAPOLEON I. to his brothers and to his Ministers. Several attempts are said to have been made by the authorities to get possession of some printed works and manuscripts contained in the library of the Bar—some concerning the BONAPARTE family and the Queen HORTENSE, and others relative to a trial for separation in the MONTIJO family. It is supposed that very few papers have been purloined. There can be no doubt as to the disagreeable nature of the task which M. MAURICE RICHARD has undertaken.

Closing of the Evening Schools.

The closing exercises in the evening schools will take place to-morrow evening. The term commenced Oct. 4 with 11,167 pupils and 216 teachers. The High School opened also at the same time with 1,300 pupils and eighteen teachers; twenty-nine school buildings were used—fifteen for males, eleven for females and three for colored persons. There were 17,977 scholars registered for this term. The average attendance of pupils during the term was 7,979 against 4,879 last year. Of the aggregate number registered 11,061 were males, 4,640 females and 474 colored persons of both sexes. Of the males, 6,070 were under 16 and 2,226 were over 21 years of age; of the females, 5,360 were under 16 and 864 over 21, and 203 colored persons over 21 years. Of this total, 8,188 dropped off before the month expired, nevertheless 7,[illegible] attended during the full term. The attendance of those who staid was much more regular than in previous years, and there is a marked increase in proficiency apparent. The season has been a successful one, indeed.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

Alleged Embezzlement of Government Funds—Examination of the Postmaster and the Special Agent.

In the case of The United States *vs.* GEORGE JUDSON, before Commissioner JONES, in Brooklyn, yesterday, in which the defendant, a cashier in the Post Office, is accused of embezzling funds of the Department to a considerable extent, Postmaster BOOTH and Special Detective JAMES GAYLOR were examined on the part of the Government.

Mr. GAYLOR testified that in his capacity as Special Agent for the Post Office, he had during the last two years been engaged in investigating alleged irregularities connected with the Brooklyn office. In relation to the present matter he said, on the 1st of February, the present month, I went to Post Office in the afternoon and requested Mr. JUDSON to take his books into the Postmaster's office; I asked him certain questions in regard to the entries in the quarterly returns, and then asked him if he had not another book; Mr. BOOTH went out and brought in a book and said, "This is what you want, I suppose;" I said "Yes," and then asked JUDSON and Mr. BOOTH if he had sole charge of the cash and books, and he said "Yes." I asked JUDSON if the entries were made by him, and he said "Yes." I asked him to explain how the entries were made; he said that the columns at the left hand represented the number of paid and unpaid letters delivered to carriers at each delivery, the column at the right hand the amounts due, and the footing up the total amounts due on such letters and the figures deducted from that total showed the amounts due on letters returned by the carrier, and the total after that subtraction showed the amount actually paid him in cash by the carrier. I then sent for Mr. KELLY, one of the carriers.

Q.—Was Mr. JUDSON present? A.—Yes, Sir; I told Mr. KELLY I was making some official inquiries, and asked him to answer truthfully all questions I might put to him; he said he would; I asked, "How much money did you pay to Mr. JUDSON yesterday, the 31st of January?" he said he had paid $1 90, and had not returned any letters on which he could not collect postage.

Mr. SANDERSON objected to testimony being taken in that manner, and claimed that he had a right to have the parties themselves put on the stand.

The Commissioner held that he should allow evidence to be given of what took place at that time when JUDSON was present.

Counsel was allowed the benefit of an exception. GAYLOR continued: I said it appears from the book that you returned letters on which sixty-two cents was due, and that you gave him $1 28 instead of $1 90, and asked him if that entry was correct, and he said, "no, it was not."

I then called in several other carriers, and told them what I had told to Mr. KELLY, and pointed out the entries in the book, and they marked the discrepancies. I said in the hearing of Mr. JUDSON, that he would correct me if I stated anything to the carriers which was not correct. After the carriers had all gone, I said to Mr. JUDSON, "You heard the questions I asked the carriers and the statements they have made; I will be glad to hear anything you have to say in explanation of the matter." He said, "All I can say is that the carriers come to me and ask me to take so much off their accounts; they do not show me their letters, and I take it off." I told him I was sorry he had no better defence than that to offer. I then called in Mr. MARTIN, the Superintendent of the carriers, and told him what Mr. JUDSON had just said, and asked him what was the practice of the carriers. He said that occasionally a carrier might fail to show his letters, but that the general practice was to show them at the time they claimed credit for them. I called in Mr. SIMONSON, the Assistant Postmaster, who said he did not know about the present system, all he knew was about the former practice. I then told JUDSON that I should be obliged to order his arrest. He said he would go with me, and we came over to the United States Marshal's office.

Postmaster BOOTH testified that he had been in that position since the 15th of May, 1869. JUDSON had been employed there for about twelve years. Since May, 1869, he had been employed as cashier, and received all moneys belonging to the Government—the money for postage stamps, the money for unpaid letters delivered to the carriers, and the rents for letter boxes. The books were kept by Mr. JUDSON. The money for stamps and envelopes sold was handed to him by the stamp clerks; that for unpaid letters, from the letter carriers. Each carrier has the amount of his unpaid matter that he takes out entered on a slate; he is charged with that and credited with the amount he returns; Mr. JUDSON paid out money; the carriers and clerks were paid off twice a month, and then if he had any considerable surplus he deposited it from time to time with the Sub-Treasury in New-York; daily deposits were made in the Central Bank; he always made them. The bank book was produced and put in evidence.

Another book was produced, which Mr. BOOTH said was used as a day book, in which the daily expenses of the office were entered by Mr. JUDSON.

The other books kept by Mr. JUDSON were produced, sworn to, and put in evidence.

No other person except Mr. JUDSON had authority to receive and pay out money as cashier.

Cross-examination by Mr. SANDERSON—I am invariably at the office from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and then for a short time in the afternoon and evening. There are forty carriers connected with the office; as a rule, they go out twice a day. The Superintendent who delivers letters to the carriers is Mr. MARTIN. I do not know Mr. MARTIN's practice of keeping a record of the letters he delivers to the carriers. The time for making up the packages in the morning delivery varies, but usually the carriers get out about half-past eight; I have known Mr. JUDSON intimately about since the time he entered the Post Office, he was cashier under ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, who was Postmaster before I was appointed; I know Mr. SIMONSON; he has, I believe, been connected with the office for twenty-eight years, he has principal charge of the workings of the office; since I have been there I have made three reports, the first showed a balance in my favor of about $120, the second about $6, and the last report has not yet been audited, so I am not aware how the account stands; as a business man I don't regard it as a difficult matter to keep the account between the carriers and Mr. JUDSON; I know he is never called away to sell stamps; the stamp clerks go to him to purchase stamps; Mr. SIMONSON takes a general working supervision of the entire office; money is received by the two delivery clerks at the windows; I don't know what amounts they receive daily; they receive also money for papers and box rents.

Re-direct—The quarterly returns are made up from records kept by Mr. JUDSON—the money portion of it I mean.

THOMAS A. KELLY testified that he was employed as letter carrier, the unpaid letters for delivery were handed to him by Mr. CUNNINGHAM, SIMONSON or MARTIN. They are entered on a slate by the party who hands out the letters, and on going out they go up to Mr. JUDSON's desk with the slate and "sing out" how much is entered on the slate. On getting back if any letters have not been delivered the carriers enter in the book the address of the letter, if it is an unpaid one they went to Mr. JUDSON's desk and get credit for it, and then dropped it in a box where all the returned letters were put. Mr. JUDSON did not take the letters, but put the carrier's word for it being all right; all the money received was handed directly to Mr. JUDSON; witness had never seen Mr. JUDSON take the letters from the carriers to see whether what they told him was correct or not; on the 31st of January he did not recollect the number of letters he received to deliver, but recollected the amount charged against him; it was $1 90; he did not return any letters as undelivered, and paid Mr. JUDSON $1 90; he recollected counting up the money, and comparing it with the amount charged on the slate; he recollected that eighty-nine cents were charged against him on the 27th of January.

Witness took a memorandum out of his pocket and stated that he remembered it from the fact of having kept a memorandum.

Witness was again asked in relation to the 27th of January, when he said he did not remember anything about January, and that he could not recall anything about other times except from what he had written down. He had made memorandums of the amounts with which he was charged on the 21st, 22d, 25th, 26th and 27th of January.

The examination was adjourned.

Progress of the Chess Tournament.

The tournament at the Brooklyn Chess Club is at present the centre of attraction for chess players of New-York and Brooklyn. Several distinguished chess amateurs from distant cities have honored the Club with a visit, among others one of the strongest players of Chicago, who has broken a lance with a few of our best amateurs, and although not altogether successful, has borne himself like a true Knight.

Mr. BRENSINGER still leads, but the subjoined score will show the position of the most successful champions:

	Won.	Lost.
F. E. Brensinger	14	0
J. Mason	3	0
Captain Mackenzie	8	1
C. A. Gilbery	13	2
Dr. White	9	2
F. Perrin	3	2
E. Delmar	15	4
H. Chadwick	8	4
A. W. King	4	3
M. Munos	6	4
J. A. De Con	17	12

The names are recorded according to the average of each player. Three-fourths of the total number of the proportion of each player's games must be played to entitle him to a prize.

THE WILLIAMSBURG CHESS CLUB.

Although this Club has been in existence scarcely six months, and commenced with a nucleus of only twelve players, it already numbers thirty-six, and promises to increase considerably in number, before many weeks have gone by. The excitement created by the Tournament now in progress may have contributed much to the success of the Club. Several fine players are members, and have by their coöperation been instrumental in its success.

The score of the Tournament, which closes on the 15th inst., is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Major Wernich	26	2
Von Frankenberg	24½	3½
C. Vogt	27	7
J. Knell	20	8
Fuchs, Jr.	23	9
Demuth	7½	17½
Edler	3½	29½

There are six prizes to be distributed to the most successful players.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE DEATH OF PARIS.

O strange, O strange, when on his lips once more
Her lips were laid! O strange that he must die
Now, when so clear a vision had come o'er
His failing heart, and keenest memory
Had shown him all his changing life passed by;
And what he was, and what he might have been,
Yea, and should be, perchance, so clear were seen!

Yea, then were all things laid within the scale,
Pleasure and lust, love and desire of fame,
Kindness, and hope, and folly—all the tale
Told in a moment, as across him came
That sudden flash, bright as the lightning flame,
Showing the wanderer on the waste how he
Has gone astray 'mid dark and misery.

Ah, and her face upon his dying face
That the sun warmed no more! that agony
Of dying love, wild with the tale of days
Long past, and strange with hope that might not be—
All was gone now, and what least part had he
In Love at all, and why was life all gone?
Why must he meet the eyes of death alone?

Along, for she and reth had left him there;
Alone, because the ending of the strife
He knew, well taught by death, drew surely near.
Alone, for all those years with pleasures rife
Should be a tale 'mid Helen's coming life,
And she and all the world should go its
'Midst other troubles, other happy days.

And yet how was it with him? As if death
Strove yet with struggling life and love in vain,
With eyes grown deadly bright and rattling breath,
He raised himself, while wide his blood did stain
The linen fair, and seized the horn again,
And blew thereon a wild and shattering blast,
Ere from his hand afar the thing he cast.

Then, as a man who in a failing fight
For a last coast gathers suddenly
All soul and strength, he faced the Summer light,
And from his lips broke forth a mighty cry
Of "Helen, Helen, Helen!"—yet the sky
Changed not above his cast-back golden head,
And merry was the world though he was dead.

—*The Earthly Paradise, by Wm. Morris.*

THE RETURN TICKET.

"What station, Sir?"

"Great Western," I replied to cabbie through the trap door of the hansom.

The horse described a half circle, and away we rattled through the crowded streets of the metropolis. I looked at the whirling panorama of life with the curiosity and interest natural to a man who returns to his own country after an absence of ten years in the colonies.

"Any more going?" shouted the guard, in the tone of a last appeal.

"O yes, my sister and I and our luggage!" screamed a frantic old lady, with a dog under her arm, pushing resolutely into the carriage where I was sitting.

"Dog must go in the box, ma'am," said the inexorable guard, calling to an assistant to remove the half-strangled beast of a cur.

"What a brute!" said the old lady, referring to the railway official.

There are certain people who, if you meet them in a second-class carriage, take the earliest opportunity of intimating that their position in that class is exceptional, and that they are really first-class people. The two elderly sisters discoursed together with this object for the public benefit, and were satisfied that I at least understood them. They were inclined to patronize me, till they found that I talked with the fat farmer on the other side. He was a good kind of man, and I was glad to converse with both him and his intelligent companion, who appeared to be a tradesman. The remaining occupant of the compartment was a silent man in the corner, about whom I should not have troubled myself, had not his proceedings been somewhat eccentric. For at least two hours he did not address a single word to his fellow-travelers, but diligently read the newspaper. When he had exhausted the contents of the journal, he pulled a carpet bag from under the seat, unlocked it, and took from its recesses a small bottle carefully wrapped in a red silk handkerchief. The bottle, I should say, held about eight ounces of what was apparently clear water.

The silent man then replaced the carpet bag, and then, leaning back in his seat, held the bottle horizontally before him, at the distance of six inches from his eyes.

If a man is reduced to read the advertisement sheet of the *Times*, is absorbed in the trashiest yellow-backed novel, or even proceeds to eat his sandwiches like a bear, you don't scrutinize his movements. But when a person, observed to be peculiarly taciturn in manner, continues for half an hour gazing fixedly through a bottle placed at a particular angle, and never moves a muscle of his face, you begin to speculate on his mental state—think, what next? and then remember the approaching Box tunnel.

The old ladies looked at the silent man with unfeigned astonishment, made dumb motions at each other, and got very uneasy.

I noticed that the man of the bottle had contracted a most sinister squint in the course of his singular act of investigation. Unable any longer to restrain my curiosity, I said, leaning towards him,

"Excuse me, Sir, but do you see anything remarkable in that bottle that you look at it so attentively?"

No answer came from the silent man, and every one looked up and cleared their throats. Every moment the squint became more frightful, and the mystery more incomprehensible.

"'Do 'ee nudge him, Sir," said the farmer to me. "It misgives me he isn't i' his right mind, somehow."

"Sister," cried the elder of the two ladies, "what shall we do? I can't stand this any longer. There is no saying what he may do next."

"What 'ave you got in that ear bottle, Sir?" said the farmer, emboldened by increasing curiosity. "Us in our parts would consider it a bit near to go glowering at a bottle in this fashion."

No answer. This was not to be endured; so I tapped the shoulder of the silent man, and repeated my question about the bottle in sufficiently loud tones.

"You have interrupted me most unfortunately," said the owner of the bottle. "There was something just coming over the field of vision, I really believe. Would you like to try?" and so saying, he handed me the mysterious bottle.

The two old ladies gave little faint cries of horror. I turned the phial round and round, feeling more than ever puzzled as to its use and purpose. Again I inquired about the mystery; the silent man begged me to speak louder, for he was very deaf. He then good-naturedly explained to me that the bottle contained mesmerized water, and added that it was given to him by a friend who was a great believer; who told him that if he would look at the bottle steadily for a certain time, keeping his mind entirely abstracted, that he would be able to see past events which had occurred to himself and others.

"Do you believe in it?"

"Not exactly; but just as you spoke there was a sort of mist before my eyes; perhaps the picture would have come out."

The subject of spiritualism and second sight once started, every one had a story to tell. Even the fat farmer had known a "Thornaby waiste" in his own neighborhood, where the "boggle" was "cer'd aboot an' aboot." And, moreover, he told a wonderful story of a ghost at Broomhill Towers, which could not be "rafived or rembled oot," even though the old family were gone, and the house had been altered by the new people who had bought the property.

While he was talking of these places an odd idea came into my mind, and holding up the bottle, I exclaimed, "Suppose I try if I can make out something in you, uncle, for instance, from this wonderful apparatus?"

"I'll give ye leave, Sir," replied the farmer, winking at his friend.

I gazed at the bottle in the prescribed manner for five minutes or more, then I exclaimed:

"I see an old man lying in a bed, and two or three people pressing round him; they give him a pen, and holding his hand make him sign what I suppose is his will. Now the scene changes, and I see a Court of law; the picture is rather confused, but I fancy I see a man like yourself, only a great deal younger; the Court breaks up, and a number of people come forward and shake you by the hand as if congratulating you."

"Let I look at that bottle," cried the farmer. "Why that comes out wonderful; that's the trial about my great-uncle's will."

"Wait a little," said I; "there are other pictures passing before me. I see a farmhouse on fire; people are rushing about. A woman, with a child in her arms, appears at one of the windows; a ladder is placed for her escape, but it is too short. She drops the child into the arms of the people below. There is great excitement; the fire rages; another ladder is brought, and she begins to descend, but misses her footing when half-way down, and falls."

"Good morning, Sir," said the farmer to a clergyman who got in at Weston Junction. "I hope I see you well, Sir?" Without waiting for an answer, he began immediately to give an account of the wonderful revelations of the bottle. "Why, Sir, do ye know," he continued, "it beats the patent ghost all to nothing. This here bottle has the power of making clear all as ever happened to one. I've just heard the story of the fire at the old farm, which took place when father and mother was first married. Lor, how often I've heard father tell the story! It war I that war thrown out of the window, and never a bruise nor a scratch did I get; but mother, poor soul, was hurtled, and was lame to the day of her death. But I'er, sir, how they do work up this science! I've just been to Lunnon now, and have seen a deal of it. Do 'ee try the bottle again, Sir," he added, addressing me.

I placed the phial at the correct angle, and after some minutes of steady observation, I exclaimed, "I see a young boy climbing a tree, birdnesting I suppose. He comes a daring young fellow, and springs from bough to bough almost like a squirrel. I see a branch catches his watch-chain, and, unknown to him, his watch is pulled out of his pocket and falls into a crevice in the tree. The scene changes to a farm-baton; they are hauling in timber for the sawpit. A gentleman stands there talking to the men; he is something like the boy I saw just now. He looks over the timber as if calculating the measurement, and suddenly he finds a watch embedded in a hole in the wood; he draws it forth, showing it to every one."

"You have made a good hit there, Sir," said the clergyman, looking up from the pages of the *Quarterly*. "That circumstance of finding my watch in the hollow of a tree after many years is perfectly true," and so saying he looked very hard at me.

The train at this moment stopping at my destination, I returned the bottle to its owner, and jumping out of the carriage, was about to make my exit from the station, when some one tapped me on the shoulder. "I think I have made a discovery, and found out that the mysterious conjurer is no other than my old schoolfellow, Frank Farrar."

"The same. And you are Charlie Graves," said I to the clergyman who had traveled with me for the last half hour.

We shook hands heartily, and he placed his arm within mine, as if we had only parted yesterday.

"Tell me all about yourself," said he, as we walked along the road to the town of B——.

"I landed from Australia four days ago; when a yearning desire to see my old home coming over me, I took a return ticket from Saturday till Monday, that I might run down and spend my first Sunday in England at my birthplace. I did not intend to see anyone, or make myself known; and fifteen years' roughing it in the bush has pretty well disguised me. Farmer Sellick, who had been my father's tenant for years, never suspected me, though my old love of mischief might have betrayed me. I turned the mesmerised bottle to good account, did I not, Charlie, astonishing the farmers and frightening the two old ladies?"

"Unchanged, I see," replied Graves. "The first time I ever heard of you, you were the delinquent in a practical joke at school. The doctor forgave you oftener than any boy in his class, and liked you better, too. But tell me, have you made your fortune?"

"Not exactly, my dear friend; but I've got a nest egg, and I mean to do better things yet before I die."

"Sanguine as ever; just like your family before you," said Graves in the tone of a man not given to hope much. "Farrar, you must come and stay with me; I have a perpetual curacy at K——, and cross country you can get to Broomhill in an hour. You will remember the old road."

"Well, my dear fellow, if you will have me, I will come in to-morrow and stay the night. I must go back on Monday."

We now parted, for Graves was going home with one of his parishioners, and the gig and its owner were standing in the yard of the Red Lion waiting for him.

On Sunday morning "Marlin bells" rang out the chimes. What a tide of recollections were invoked by those familiar sounds! The trim town looked much as it did of yore, and passing through the quiet streets, I took the well known road to my old home. I had a walk of seven miles before me—an uphill walk, too; but it was like a dream. I could fancy myself a schoolboy again, impatient for my fond mother's greeting; and I thought of those touching words:

"How long since I saw that fair pale face!
O, mother dear, might I only place
My head on thy breast, a moment to rest,
While thy hand on my tearful cheek were prest!"

All are gone; and my beloved home in the hands of strangers. The history may be briefly told. My family had been squires of the parish since the beginning of the seventeenth century, and my grandfather had been an extravagant man, and my father inherited his tastes and his mortgages. Affairs were not flourishing in the boyhood of myself and my brothers; but we were vastly happy, and though somehow not as rich as we might be, we believed that the world could not go on without the Farrars of Broomhill. But the world did manage to do without us; and at my father's death my only remaining brother and myself took the small remnant of our fortune to Australia, where we tried sheep-farming. He, poor fellow, died three years after we went out, and I was left without a near relation in the world.

Musing in melancholy fashion upon the past, I came upon the village green. Every turn in the road, every pollard-tree, was dear to me. I leant upon the well-known gate and gazed upon the winding valley, the glancing trout-stream which fringes Churchman's Copse, and thought of my careless childhood. I turned to the village green and sat down on a fallen tree, for the half-hour bell had only just begun its summons for divine service. How slowly material things change, while one little life spins round so fast! There was the old ash, but one branch I had left it; its withered white boughs pointing upwards to the blue sky. The dilapidated cottages were as picturesque as ever in their decay; the fowls and the pigs as intrusive. The railing and the low wall of the home park had never been repaired since I saw it last. I confess I was rather glad to recognize a certain slovenly air of unthrift; it was so like old times. While thinking what might be done to improve the place, the people were gathering together. "The halt and the lame folk" came first; then the stout farmers and their comely wives and daughters. Joining in with the stream of people, I stood once more under the shadow of the porch.

"The Squire baint t' house; will you sit in his pew, Sir, for you do seem a stranger?" said the clerk.

I followed him, though I required no one to guide me to the well-known corner, where my own initials were cut deep in the old oak in a dozen places; it had been a favorite occupation with my brother and myself during the sermon.

A mist came over my eyes when I looked around at the vacant seats. That had been my mother's place; there my father had sat—I think I see his high-bred but care-worn face; and close beside him used to be that bright young boy, whose half-suppressed mirth often called forth a reprimand from my gentle mother. I fell into a half-unconscious reverie, and caught myself at my old trick of counting the notches on the carved seat ends. The lights and shadows fell just as they did of yore; there had been no "restoration fund" to mend or mar the interior of the old church. I missed the cheery voice of our old vicar—the present man had a peculiarly sad manner. I heard afterwards that he was very unhappy in his family. The text of his sermon was, "I would not live alway." It seemed as if he was speaking to me individually, and the deep melancholy of his tone and words often haunt me now. I don't think the sermon was at all suited to his rustic congregation, judging by the profound slumber of some of my neighbors; but he had one attentive listener, for he had struck a chord of sympathy in my heart which was singularly suited to my overwrought feelings.

The scuffle of many feet roused me from my dreams; and while the congregation were collecting the shillings and sixpences for the poor of the parish, I went out to the porch and waited for Graves. I rallied round the churchyard.

While I was looking at the memorials of the dead, Farmer Sellick came up. He looked hard at me, then exclaimed,

"Why, if this baint the gentleman wi' that there magic bottle! Good morning, Sir; didn't expect to see you in these parts; you be a stranger, Sir!"

"Why, Sellick, don't you remember Master Frank, who drove the pigs into the hole in the West Wood mead?"

"Lor', sir, and you be Master Frank, all this time, with a beard as thick as a furze-bush! Only think, and I didn't know you, nor your tricks! I'm right glad to see you, Sir; and with this he gave me a hearty hand-shake.

"A wonderful bottle that, was it not, Sellick?" I observed laughingly.

"There now, I might have known; but I told my minds about it quite serious, along with all the rest of the science I had seen in Lunnon. But I'm main glad to find that it is a trick; I should be sorry to think that God Almighty allowed of anybody to look backwards and forwards into other people's private matters, without as much as by your leave, or with your leave; business wouldn't hold together at that rate."

Farmer Sellick insisted that I should return to the Hill Farm and take a bit of dinner with them. As we walked over the common I heard all the parish news. It was somewhat hard to hear my birthplace spoken of as the property of a stranger; but when I reflected, I could only say, "Better, far better to begin life unshackled in a new country, than to play the miserable role of a poor gentleman at home—clinging to the vain shadow of past prosperity."

"I haven't asked you, Master Frank, if you be married."

"I am not married, Sellick. Ladies are scarce in Australia."

"I thought as you were a young man by your looks," he replied.

"I am afraid I must not say much of that, Sellick, when I remember how long it is since I went nutting in these woods."

"I did not mean that your honor looked young," said the too candid farmer; "but down here we do call everybody a young man as isn't married. Now, when I said I know'd by your looks, I meant you had a free don't-care manner—very different from those who must care, and who have wives at home to make them care."

"So you think I am better without a wife?" said I, laughing.

"I don't say that," returned the farmer, "because that would be saying that an empty wagon is better than a loaded one. Yet, for all that, an empty wagon is easier draught; and a load is a load to them as has to draw it."

"So, the new squire is not much liked?" said I changing the subject.

"He's not at all liked; he don't care for the place as if he'd been born here. I fancy he'd sell it again at a profit; in fact he'd do most things for a profit. I do seem—I wish the old place could have been kept in the family."

"Well, Sellick, who knows, some day I may come back a rich man from Australia, and buy the old place again."

"You do mind me of your father, Sir, when you do speak in that fashion. He was always a-hoping and believing in this thing or the other. Now it was a slate quarry, and now it was an iron mine as was going to make matters square again; mind I do think that if he

one wife?' Here Mme. R., curious to know the question, opened her great black eyes half suspiciously, and said, on the instant the translation was given: 'If he had another, I would strangle her!' and, with equal quickness, turned on us saying: 'But why is it that Madame has but one husband?' To this we could make but one reply, and that the one previously given by her, in answer to our numerous other questions: 'It is our law—it is our religion!' Here a neat, bright-eyed mulatto girl, who proved to be our acquaintance of the night before at the religious rites, appears, and brings in a low table or stool. She follows it with a silver salver, on which were china cups in silver filigree holders, filled with odorous coffee. Napkins of the length of a towel, with embroidered golden ends, were unfolded for each, and laid upon our laps; then the sugared coffee, without cream or spoons, was passed, followed with blocks of fig paste, handed to us in spoons. Both were very good, and hosts were kindly urgent that we should partake again; but glancing at the time, I found, to my horror, that we had but twenty minutes to reach the hotel, pack our trunks, and leave for Blidah! I will not answer for our hasty adieu, or the impression left on our hosts by the hurried manner of our exit, but in a few words of thanks for their great kindness, and good wishes for the future of Mademoiselle the elder, we descended the stairway and literally rushed for hotel and railroad." Thus endeth the journal.

From this chance conversation thus reported, one may perceive what does not appear on the surface, that there is a good deal of inflammable material in Algiers growing out of French domination and these heterogeneous elements of society. A spark may make a tremendous explosion some day, even in the midst of Algiers.—"*A Search for Winter Sunbeams*" by *Samuel S. Cox, New-York.*

PEGGY'S AFTERNOON NAP.

A STORY FOR THE YOUNG.

It was a blazing afternoon in Summer when little Peggy Bevan staggered down the shaggy mountain side, with a great creel piled high with fresh cut grass upon her back. She had thought that she would never be able to toil up Cefn Madoc—the sun beat down so, and the creel pulled back so, and the brown grass and the gray stones of the hillside were both so slippery; and now she began to think that she could never reach the valley beneath unless she rolled down into it. There was not wind enough even to wave the pale blue harebells. Lizards basked on the hot, hoary boulders. The black-faced little mountain sheep lay panting in hollows that gave them the merest fringe of shade. The black mountain ponies impatiently whisked off the plaguing flies with their long, rusty, ragged, bur-buttoned tails. Not a single bird was singing anywhere around. Now and then a rabbit slipped out of the patches of fern and furze, or flung up its heels, as if it were taking a header as it plunged into them again; but these were exceptionally restless rabbits. The vast majority of their more sensible comrades were napping in the coolest corners of their burrows, postponing frolic until the dew had begun to fall. All the country seemed asleep in the sunshine—the brown hills, the tiny green "parks," the goldening corn patches, the clumps of dusky trees, the tumble-down straggling limestone walls, the degree-wreathed lime-kilns, the sleeping stony bed of the dried-up river, the mossy mottled bridge that spanned it like a V turned upside down, the mouldering village churches nodding over their coffin-shaped flower beds, the crumbling ivy-clad remnants of the three old ruined castles, the box-like little meeting-houses, the thatched whitewashed little cottages and farmhouses with no gates to their farmyards. Everything looked asleep, except far off where the coal-pits raised their tall chimneys and gibbeted wheels, and blotched the countryside with boils of black rubbish; and, under the thicker smoke beyond, where the dingy town huddled at the bottom of the long, bright-blue, sail-dotted bay. But the pits and the town were so far off that they only made Cefn Madoc seem all the drowsier to little Peggy Bevan. The very railway at the bottom of the mountain had nothing bustling in it. The rails shone like gold in the sunshine, little blue butterflies were fluttering dreamily over them, and a row of sleepy sparrows stood on one of the up rails as if they were roosting. Peggy meant to ask for a drink at Evan Evans, the pointsman's cottage; but when she got there, she found that no one was at home except Evan, and he was lying asleep in his shirt sleeves, with a half-smoked pipe in his mouth, in the shade of a little grove of hollyhocks that rested their heavy, claret-colored blossoms on the thatch of the cottage as if they wanted to go to sleep too. So on poor thirsty little Peggy had to trudge with her creel of grass behind her, waddling like a crab covered with shells and seaweed. The proper crossing was a bridge over the points about a hundred yards from the pointsman's cottage, but Peggy was so tired with her long walk, and she had still to climb up a good bit of the mountain on the other side of the railway before she got home, that she determined to take the shortest cut. There was a gap in the railway fence just at the bottom of Evan's garden, and through that she pushed her wearying load. This was why she was carrying it: Her grandmother's cow, Spot, was ill; and as Peggy had no brothers or sisters, no father or mother—only a grandmother, who was not quite as kind to the little girl as she might have been—Spot was Peggy's bosom friend. She herded Spot on the hillside, and chopped up her furze and potatoes for her, and put her arms round Spot's neck and cuddled her, and talked to her in the dark little cow-house that joined on to the cottage. As soon as she was allowed to milk Spot, Peggy thought that she would be perfectly happy. Spot's sweet breath seemed sweeter than violets to Peggy, and there was a white star on Spot's fawn-colored face which Peggy used to kiss in a way that seemed highly ridiculous to the crabbed old grandmother.

But now poor Spot was ill. She would not touch the coarse mountain grass, and merely snuffed at the furze and potatoes. All day long she stood with her head hanging over the half-door of the cow house, every now and then giving a melancholy little low. The grandmother, who looked very much like Mother Hubbard, in her scarlet whittle and spectacles and tall black hat, had said a charm over Spot, but it had not done her a mite of good. The farrier had promised to come up from Llanrwst and have a look at her, but in the meantime poor Spot starved, and Peggy was in deep distress.

So on this broiling Summer afternoon she had toiled to the gray cromlech on the other side of Cefn Madoc, to cut the rich grass which grew there round the Faries' Well, thinking that it might tempt poor Spot to eat.

Anxious as she was to get back to her friend, however, Peggy, when she had pushed her load on to the railway, and had scrambled through the gap herself, could not help stopping to enjoy the relief of lightened shoulders. She was almost dead-beat, poor little girl. The high piled grass was a tempting pillow. Down she sat for a minute, as she thought, on the rough ballasting, with her arm on the grass, which was cool in spite of the baking it had got, and her heavy little head on her aching little arm.

And then, suddenly, Peggy was back at the Fairies' Well, and Spot was there too, drinking the clear, cold, shaded water, and wrenching up great mouthfuls of the juicy grass. But a spiteful little fairy climbed up to the top of the cromlech, and pelted Spot with hollyhocks; and the hollyhocks hurt, for they were hard as stones, and Spot began to low as if she did not like it. So Peggy tried to drive away the fairy, but he jumped on to her back, and clasped his hands round her neck so tight that she was nearly throttled. And then Peggy could not find Spot. The sheep and the ponies knew where she was, but they would not tell; and a grimy tip-girl came along with buskins on and a red handkerchief tied round her head, and filled the creel with coals, and said that Peggy must carry it across the sea to Ireland. But Peggy went into Llanrwst Churchyard instead, only the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, where Peggy went to Sunday school, was in the churchyard and not the church; and then the chapel turned into Llanrwst Castle, and Granny was climbing up the ivy to catch Spot, who was scratching her head over the creel on the very top of the castle, trying to get out to eat the wallflowers. Granny had almost climbed to the top, when the farrier gave a jump out of his pew, where he had been smoking his pipe in his shirt-sleeves, and tugged at Granny's petticoats. Granny pulled down the ivy, and that pulled down the castle. Peggy could see it coming, but she could not move, though she was lying right under it. And yet she did not feel afraid, because Spot was breathing in her face, and she was feeding Spot with hollyhocks. Granny gave an awful scream and down came the castle in a cloud of dust, and with a thud that shook the ground and thundered round the hills.

When Peggy awoke, her creel was knocked over, and her frock was out of gathers. Evan Evans, looking very white and angry, was swinging her by the petticoats like a sign of the Golden Fleece. His danger-flag lay between the rails, with the staff snapped in two. The up express was rattling over his points; the engine driver and stoker craning over the tender as they looked back with scared faces, and young Evan Evans was leaning on the switch. Most fortunately the pointsman's boy was with him when he saw Peggy lounging against the rail just after he had sighted the express train shooting, half smothered in black and white clouds, out of the Llanrwst tunnel. Waving his flag, he had rushed down the line to the rescue, and just saved Peggy. The off buffer of the engine nearly grazed him as he sprang across the metals, and swung Peggy out of danger. Evan was very much out of breath, and he was also very much out of temper; but for all that was a kind-hearted religious man, and when he had recovered his breath and his temper, he said in Welsh, "We ought both to thank God, my wench." And he helped Peggy to put the grass back in her creel, and when he knew why she had gathered it, he called young Evan to help her carry it up the hill.

Granny scolded Peggy sadly because of the torn frock, but Peggy was consoled when she saw how Spot enjoyed the Fairies' Well grass.

She could not help thinking, however, that it was rather hard that her friend should eat it so composedly, when it had so nearly cost her her life. CHARLES CAMDEN.

NEAR-SIGHTED MEN.—It is an annoyance at meals, an annoyance in all public places, in church, the lecture room, or the theatre; an annoyance in the street, an annoyance in journeyings, an annoyance by night as well as by day. A near-sighted man goes down the steps with fear and trembling, as he comes out from the lighted hall into the dark night. To him landmarks are indistinct, and metes and bounds invisible. He mistakes a pool for the solid soil, and walks into a canal as he would cross the highway. He climbs a mountain only to find the landscape a blur before his view. The glasses which he wears are a perpetual nuisance, to be shifted on and off as his field of vision is changed—a plague as they are kept, and a despair when they are lost; and they are always lost just when they are most wanted, on a pedestrian tour, or in a public assembly. The damsel who wears them knows that they hide the light of her eye, yet without them her eye has no light. No contrivance of form, no richness of gold or shell, can make the double glass sit gracefully on the nose of a fair virgin. The Venus, the Fornarina, St. Agnes or St. Cecilia would lose all beauty and saintliness with this ugly addition to their charms. Eye glasses, for man or woman, are in the season of youth, never better than a necessary evil, troublesome at the first and hateful with increasing years. They enslave the freest soul and will, and make their captive exclaim often with the Christian Apostle, "Wretched that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death." Dr. JOHN BROWN, in his ingenious essay, will have it that Paul's thorn in the flesh was weakness of the eyes. But it is more probable that Paul was near-sighted, and was miserable because he had no glasses to wear. That cause may explain his many tears and groanings. A near-sighted man without glasses can never do a full apostolic work.—*Rev. C. H. Brigham, in the Herald of Health, (New-York.)*

Theatrical Rivalry Among the Chinese of San Francisco—A Small Army Dispersed by the Police.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 2.

The Chinese new year is not progressing with entire harmony. Yesterday great excitement existed among the rival clans of that people, and a bloody riot seemed at one time imminent. For a long time past the theatre on Jackson-street has been in operation, and enjoyed a large share of the Celestial patronage. A few weeks ago the old Dupont-street theatre was reopened by the See Yup Company, but they did not do well, and yesterday they concluded that it would be best to break up the business of their rivals on Jackson-street. Accordingly a large crowd was sent down, which took possession of the entrance of the house to keep people from going in. Finally a woman came along who was at once attacked, knocked down and beaten. Officer DUFFIELD saw the outrage, and he undertook to arrest the man who took the lead in it. He had a hard struggle, the Chinamen attacking him on all sides, but he blew a whistle for help, and other officers came. The Chinamen kept their ground, but DUFFIELD got his prisoner and marched him off to the Station House. He came back, and, with Officer GARRITY, undertook to drive the crowd away, but they resisted, and pelted the officers with everything they could lay their hands on to throw.

The conflict was a very unequal one till Captain DOUGLAS arrived on the ground with heavy reinforcements. A brief council of war was held in the middle of Jackson-street, and the order was given to disperse the crowd. The Police drew their batons and made a rush on the See Yup army, which was about 1,500 strong. The centre broke at once, but the two wings wavered, and all fled as if panic struck up Jackson to Stockton. Clubs were freely used, and many doors and windows were broken in the rush. After that there was only occasional desultory skirmishing and several captures of belligerent fellows. About 2,000 people are collected in the vicinity, and a strong force of Police remains to preserve the peace and prevent the anticipated riot.

A Very Lively Beast in Oregon.

A correspondent of the Salem (Oregon) *Statesman*, writing from Polk County, sends the following interesting statement:

"A huge monster was captured last week on Soap Creek, near the south line of Polk County, by two farmers by the names of MILLER and TRIPP. It has the head, feet and ears of a lion; is about three feet high, and between seven and eight feet long; the color of a grizzly bear; tail like a wolf, about fifteen inches long; arms eighteen inches in circumference; breast and throat about as large as a three-year-old horse. The animal has been the terror and scourge of that part of the country for several years, destroying horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. It has been repeatedly hunted with the best trained bear dogs in the country, but always whipped its pursuers and sometimes killed them. The dogs once fought it so courageously that it took to a large willow tree; but the tree broke down under its weight; it did not want to fight, being too full of mutton, but when the tree broke down it sailed in and made dog hair fly and dog blood flow, till they were glad to retreat and let it alone. It never was known to attack persons but once; then it attacked a couple of school boys, who frightened it away with matches. It is said to have infested that part of the country for about twenty years, growing bolder every year, till within the last year or two it got to coming around the farm houses at night, and sometimes killed the watch-dog almost on the door, and this Winter it killed a pet deer on Mr. BLAKE's doorstep. It was an implacable enemy to dogs. It seemed to fully understand the character of gunpowder, and always kept out of the way of any one with firearms. It was caught by one hind leg in a bear trap, set for it by Mr. MILLER at a drift where it was in the habit of crossing Soap Creek. When they found it the leg was bitten off, except the hamstrings, and this would have been if it had not spent too much of its rage on the trap and broken out all its teeth before it got the leg entirely off."

The Portland (Oregon) *Herald* adds to the above, that if the monster will only come to Portland he shall have a full new set of teeth in place of the ones broken off by the trap, and so for the correspondent.

Associate Justice John W. Longyear.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Feb. 9.

As has been anticipated for some time, Hon. JOHN W. LONGYEAR has been nominated for Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and will be confirmed, of course. His principal competitors were Hon. HOVEY K. CLARK, of this city, and JOHN S. NEWBERRY, Esq., of this city, both able men, of high character, and well known lawyers; but after Mr. EMMONS's appointment it became very clear that the District Judge would not come to Detroit. Mr. LONGYEAR is, and has been for many years, a resident of Lansing, where he is universally respected and has enjoyed a large practice, not appearing, however often in the United States Courts. He is a native of Ulster County, N. Y., having been born at Shandaken, in that county, Oct. 22, 1820. He removed to this State in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1862, and again to the Thirty-ninth in 1864, Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR being his successor. He also had a liberal support for Justice of our State Supreme Court at the time Judge GRAVES was nominated. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. Of late years Mr. LONGYEAR has been in rather feeble health, which has somewhat interfered with his active practice. The long delay in appointing a Judge for this district has made a great accumulation of business and been unfavorable to not a few interests. We doubt not Mr. LONGYEAR will be cordially welcomed by the Bar, and trust that he will find his new relations pleasant.

ART IN ITALY.

American Sculptors Abroad—Their Condition and Prospects—Outlays and Profits—Interesting Facts and Figures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

The arrival year after year in Italy of Americans practicing art in the Department of Sculpture, suggests an inquiry as to their prospects of success. Italy is found to be an excellent field for the prosecution of art with reference to money profit. That it has always been one of the best schools for academic instruction all the world knows. Of course, all, or nearly all, works of art produced by American sculptors and painters go to America, rapidly becoming, as it is, the country in which is found large numbers of rich and liberal purchasers of art productions of every kind. It is the good fortune of Americans that they need look only to their own countrymen; nor need they look long in vain for a golden return for any kind of art labor which has the least claim to reward or praise.

The history of American sculpture is mostly comprised in the period of the past quarter of a century, and the process of its rapid development is interesting. GREENOUGH and CRAWFORD were first heard of; then followed POWERS, and since a dozen others who have equaled, and in some respects surpassed these in the quality of their productions. POWERS is no longer regarded as a wonder by his countrymen, for the inspection of many works by gifted rivals, who have entered the field later, has dissipated many of the old illusions. After the death of CRAWFORD this artist had for a little while none among his compatriots with whom to measure his ability. Since then the struggle for preëminence, even in newspaper praise, has been abandoned, and each is taking the place assigned by public criticism to slowly and painfully-discovered merit. POWERS is a bust-maker, and in that, the lowest walk of art, he has reached the highest place; but even in such excellence, BALL, and CONNELLEY, and JACKSON, and perhaps others, dispute with him preëminence.

We have now nearly thirty sculptors practicing in Italy, and the principal stimulus of this rapid development has come from the liberal compensation made for art labor of this sort. On a small foundation of talent, with a certain amount of academic training, success in sculpture has been attained, and the road to fortune opened with less fatigue than generally accompanies respectable literary effort. Ten and twelve thousand dollars is the price which has been frequently paid for a portrait statue of heroic size, or eight feet in height, of a public personage, to be placed as a monument in some one of our cities. The actual cost of the marble and labor on such a statue in Florence or Rome is from $1,500 to $2,000. All the rest goes to pay the artist for his clay model, which, after his first sketch or study is completed, generally occupies him from three to six months. It is very well known to those who have opportunity to pay attention to such matters that, after a sculptor has finished his clay model his work is done, as he rarely or never touches the marble; that being little more than a mechanical process, to be left to trained workmen, with only necessary oversight on the part of the artist. How many there are who still think that the statue which they see and admire in its harmonious perfection is the product of the "artist's chisel"—as the phrase is—whose name the statue bears. We hear constantly that such a sculptor "finishes perfectly," when his hand has had nothing to do with the work after the clay model was finished. Only his eye and directing mind have followed the process with that sense of responsibility demanded by reputation already gained or yet to be won. BALL and CONNELLEY have $750 for a portrait bust, and the price demanded by POWERS is $1,000. All but $100, the price paid for the piece of marble and the work, is the profit which goes to the sculptor for his clay model, which costs him the labor of a week or ten days. The beautiful ideal of "Proserpine," by POWERS, which has been repeated well towards a hundred times, and which is always under the hands of the workmen, is sold for $400 or $500. The cost of making it is about $80. An ideal statue, sold for $4,000 or $5,000, costs the artist for marble and work $1,500. As soon as the clay model has passed from his hands to be manipulated upon in marble, the artist is free to begin a new design. In that, all or nearly all of his merit for invention begins and ends.

American sculptors are paid prices twice as great as Italian artists demand, and more, probably, than the artists of any other nation receive. Many of them are already in the enjoyment of fortune, the fruit of not very extended periods of labor. It is something to rejoice at and be proud of, that the nation, the youngest in art, has been so liberal. And this generous reward is the secret of the rapid progress made. There is a good deal of talk about genius—a greatly absurd term; but it is much with the art of sculpture as it is with any other kind of labor; demand, supply and liberal pay keep the tide at flood. A moderate degree of talent, with academic training, or in the absence of it, of careful groping, or patient application, will, in time, enable the artist to have something to show.

A great advantage enjoyed by American artists here, in addition to the lower price of material and labor, is that they find their traveling countrymen with the leisure to give a more sympathetic examination to their works. The fever of our hurrying life, for a time soothed by quiet contemplations, gives the opportunity for the fancy to be captivated by beauty. Not a few cases are recorded of rich men who have made their fortunes by their own effort, who have strolled through the studios, as one of the things to be done in the Italian tour, and for the first time become interested in the artist and his works. The purchase of something often follows, and every bust or statue sold is another stone by which the artist climbs to eminence. They are generally satisfied and grateful. The only croaking I have heard has come from the one who has longest enjoyed the favor of his countrymen, but now least content to see new rivals in the field, who only ask to share the praise and profit before bestowed only on a few. No one can set limits to the development of the picture if it goes on in proportion to the past. Among two or five hundred sculptors which the next fifty years may give us, there may be few great artists; but it has been the same in every country in all time.

These remarks are made not to betray secrets which the artists would prefer to have kept, but to give the public information necessary to a better appreciation of the labor of those so handsomely rewarded. Many interesting facts may be communicated, known only to those who have had opportunity to learn them by a great many years of observation. These may be given in future letters, for the subject is never exhausted, and art furnishes a theme sufficiently fascinating to all capable of an aspiration above the vulgar common-places of existence. Art gives the last polish to civilization, and, like religion, makes man capable of an enjoyment above that of his brute instincts, and is the instrument for ennobling both domestic and civil life. ANGELICO.

The Strange Companion of a Springfield Youth.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

There are in the lives of many of us singular experiences which we cannot account for to ourselves. One such experience persistently haunts at times a young man of this city—the sense of something at his side without noise or substance; something impalpable to touch or to the finer sense of sight, but felt through every nerve and in the secret strongholds of the mind itself, and visible to the inner vision. This ghostly companion is half human, half undefined; its features, vague and varying as a mist or a cloud, are always deathlike and foreboding. It moves in even pace with his feet, stops as he stops, and repeats each motion of his. The inexplicable visitant comes unwarned, at an instant, and usually at night, as the subject of its calls wends solitarily home. The ghost, if ghost it be, does not choose the dim enshrouding dusk, but the most brilliant moonlight, for its communion; and sometimes its appalling presence suddenly smites upon its lone companion's consciousness in the midst of a crowded street. It never has entered a house, but will be at the gentleman's side as he turns the key, and the next instant—gone. The object of this phenomenal devotion has no superstition in the matter; he utterly scorns the feeble gropings of spiritualism; and is content to resign the mystery to a place among the many mental phenomena whose rules we cannot grasp.

THE SEWING WOMEN.

How They are Swindled—Incidents of Life Among the Lowly—How Some "Keep Soul and Body Together."

When DE QUINCEY essayed writing up "Murder as One of the Fine Arts," descanting in his own effective fashion upon connoisseurs, amateurs, dilettanti in the science,—in short, "murder-fanciers,"—it is plain he had not yet come to consider the existence and mutual relations of New-York workingwomen and their employers.

Had the indicated system come up in his day in all the enormity in which it now glares upon the eyes of even those who, for politic ends, "wink" at it, the famous essay had been long lengthened out, and with the magical touch of his pen the exposers of artistic sixth commandment-breakers had made some of our City doings the culminating point of the drama, wherein street cutthroats and highwaymen figure.

Not so?

Then what do you call it, this defrauding them of the just wages of daily work that is practiced upon women, so dependent for daily bread, in this community?

See the "Complaint Book" at the Working-women's Union in Bleecker-street.]

"I give you only such points as I know to be reliable," says the officer in charge to the reporter.

"Here is a record, to which I would like to invite your attention. It is of a widowed mother and daughter, living in the utmost poverty in an attic, in —— street. They are ladylike and educated people, have seen better days, and, by the way, are of a class as much or more to be pitied than any that come under our observation—a class to whom the privations and actual stings of poverty are harder to bear patiently, perhaps, because the sufferers have been reared in luxury. Then these people, from pride of birth or pride of education, possibly both, would not tell their wants and seek relief, as persons often will who have been accustomed to obtain it this way."

Well, the story went—this mother and daughter sewed early and late at the poor wages that workers at this employment so well know how to estimate; went with carpetless floor in their little room, used fuel by the handful, ate a meal when they could indulge themselves in one, and often went hungry to bed; saving the little means they could save—for what? Had they grown penurious, these two females? Miserly? Speculative, perhaps? Emulous of Erie, or ambitious of City stocks?

No, they wanted to invest in a little business matter which we are not permitted to mention here; an humble little enterprise, merely a something that, let it turn out its best, might only yield a revenue that would, with care, "keep soul and body together," possibly in a less precarious fashion than that by which they were already abiding.

A rich Broadway merchant's wife called one day,—a job for the two workingwomen. A pair of handsome traveling dresses were to be made up, elaborately trimmed,—and that "elaborate" means something in these days of indispensable furbelows and frills and puffs and quiltings. The splendid material was brought out, the wife and daughter of the merchant were fitted, a Canadian trip in view.

"Stitch, stitch, stitch!"

our two poor women sewed for the two rich women. That was well! God didn't intend all should be poor, nor that all should be rich.

In the interim, however, and by the time the dresses were completed, the Canadian friend, to whom the visit was to have been made, came down suddenly, by some chance, to New-York, and by some other chance growing out of the circumstances, the original programme was abandoned.

No use, then, for the traveling dresses! Rich Mrs. Blank couldn't afford to lose the investment, and so poor Mrs. Blanker must take it off her hands. That was the decision evolved of her noble system of ethics.

The woman of wealth would permit (!) her poor sewing sister to pay her the price of the goods incontinently consumed into traveling dresses that were superfluous, but she must take the chance to sell them, and get remuneration for labor and time and money invested; in short, we run our pen through that note of interrogation above, and say with truth that she tried to compel the poor women to buy her trumpery from her.

They didn't agree. They had worked for their money, but now they must earn it another way—run for it, and yet another way—beg for it. The female Dives was inexorable. Months passed in this way; they had been offered the dresses that they could easily get so much for if sold; they refused; they should have nothing. Time and labor were going all this while, as well as the other deprivation incident to the transaction, for when the widow or her daughter were running away up to —— street the sewing machine or some other regularly-employed labor implement was still. The climax of all was, that after long months, as has been said, the case was put into the hands of the association named just now, and their generous and efficient young attorney succeeded in wringing the money from the hands of the unwilling debtors.

There is on our record of abuses a somewhat similar case—that of a negro woman who did machine work. She came to a lady of our acquaintance to make complaint that she had been making female garments for a furnishing store in the City. The cloth given out was of the flimsiest, "war-made" cotton cloth, as she called it, more starch than cotton, and that came into holes as she worked it. In such condition she took the clothes when completed to her employer, who obliged her to take them home and mend them. She darned each hole in her fashion, then came again, essaying to return the work and get her wages. "But he say he won't pay, Missus," she complained, "he say I got to pay him for the cotton, and take the things an' do the best I can with 'em. Do you think I ought to take 'em, Missus?" She was advised that there was no such obligation encumbering her, and the matter coming to a crisis, suit was brought and her rights obtained.

The most frequent of complaints, perhaps, are those against rich ladies who won't pay, and well-to-do manufacturers ingenious in devices of trouble to employees.

As one flagrant example of the latter class of mercantiles, attention may justly be called to the case of girl employees, who leave a poorly-paying situation for one where better wages can be obtained, where they engage to do "piece work." This is recognized everywhere as perfectly legitimate, when they engage to work by the week. The engagement must be worked out. However, employers, many of them, will take the advantage of such a move as indicated whenever they can, often refusing to pay the girls when they leave on one pretext or another, and following this up by contesting their wages entirely in the end, saying, "Such or such an one left my service, and so forfeited her wages." Unless legal action is taken, too, the laborer generally has to abide by the iniquitous judgment so passed upon her.

A bonnet-frame manufacturer in Canal-street so sent a lot of poor young girls adrift upon the town, and these finally recovered their dues. Not so the number of employees, thirteen young women, who applied to collect their wages of a laundry establishment in First-street, closed up by the Sheriff, of which one partner (denying himself to be such) retired a man of means.

Yet another abuse is instanced in the case of Mrs. ——, a widow, whose son, her support, was killed in the late war. She was engaged in shirt making, receiving from 75 cents to $1 per dozen. She went one day to draw her pay and was confronted with the accusation that there were one dozen shirts she had never accounted for.

She remonstrated, explained—stated when they were returned, and how—all was of no avail. In her despair she summoned the expressman who, it chanced, had taken the parcel for her. He testified to all she had said. It was of no avail, the proprietors (in Leonard-street this was) were obdurate.

A lawyer was employed to wait on the firm and threaten legal measures, the result of which was Mrs. —— was sent for to come and receive her money, then amounting to $12.

Cases on cases so multiply of proficients in the "fine art" of Cain, that it is difficult for the reporter to select, to stop or to go on.

A few more instances at random—well-authenticated, as the others preceding them, and the space allotted us will bring us to a limit per force.

That, then, of a worthy German woman in First-avenue, who does exquisite work in silk embroidery upon merino and sack materials, who is her own designer also, and who receives the munificent sum of fourteen cents a piece for the crowns of infants' caps, or more properly, bonnets.

One of the firm by which she was employed, she said, "Use de saddup words to her she even heard in her life. She could not tell how a young man use such a words to an old woman."

All this was because they had given her the floss silk—what they thought enough to complete the job meted out to her—which proved not the half of what was required. They accused of dishonesty and swore that the work should be finished and she should furnish the floss if more was needed. This she could not do and a lawyer finally had to adjust it—in her favor.

Over the little episode of a furnishing man in one of the avenues, who engaged a lot of girls to sew for him upon the vague and inexplicit terms, "a fair price," contended when the day of reckoning came that he would only give them ten cents apiece for each linen coat, we pass (not because the sewing business and its wondrous revelations is exhausted) to a case in another direction that came up before us yesterday.

It was that of a middle-aged woman, a cook, who appeared where we were, crying and in great distress.

Her employers had sent her off the night before, not allowing her time to dry her clothes which she had washed, but forcing her to take them along wet in a bundle, and this, forsooth, because she had refused to receive her month's wages on their terms.

A gilt and white china dish had been broken by setting on ice. The mistress of the house had directed that her dinner custard should be put to cool. "She didn't particularly say 'put it on ice,'" said the woman, "but I thought it best, and lo! when I went to get it out the dish was broke half in two." The result was they deducted $12 50 from the $16 due her, as compensation, summoning the policeman to take her to the Station House if she did not agree to go quietly away.

Says the German bard:

> "Men must work and women must weep,
> There's little to earn and many to keep."

Yet, while the latter apothegm holds its own ever, it may be determined by the above recorded experiences that there is no distinct apportionment of destinies such as the first line of the couplet indicates.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The First Fruits of Prohibition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leading article last Tuesday contains a frightful but not exaggerated picture of the dangers impending over life and property in New-York, in consequence of the new "Democratic" charter. It seems to me that the first question naturally coming up in connection with these terrible probabilities is this: Through whose fault have the Democrats obtained the opportunity of working all this ruin and mischief? How did we lose our majority?

To answer this question fully would require much time and space, for there are doubtless several classes who must share the responsibility in different proportions. But there is one class of persons who do not hesitate to accept for themselves a large portion of it. I mean those gentlemen whose names and speeches appear almost every day in your columns in connection with what are called, by a bitter irony, temperance meetings, where they dilate on the wickedness of an occasional pint of beer or wine. These aquarian individuals, having nibbled away our majority, year after year, by alienating our German population, finished the business last Autumn by letting the election go by default, so far as they were concerned, in the rural districts, because, forsooth, the Republicans had nominated a German who drank beer for one of the State offices! They confess it—confess! They glory in it. I trust you have not forgotten "Prohibition's" boast in your columns last November, or my indignant comment on it; it is only to be regretted that more Republicans did not come forward to stigmatize his letter in proper terms.

One would fain hope that these were trying to make themselves out worse than they really are, and that the true cause of the Democratic success was the huge and hyper-Democratic multiplication of fraudulent votes in the City. But, unfortunately, excess of Democratic votes in one place does not explain deficiency of Republican votes in another, and I fear we must believe the *confitentes reos* who parade their guilt so impudently before us. Well, they have done their work! I hope it suits them. If it does not, their repentance will be of small profit; it is now too late to undo the mischief. But I trust the Republicans of other States, and especially of Massachusetts, will take warning from the example of these unlucky ascetics, who, all for the greater glory of God, and the annihilation of alcohol, have given over the great City and State of New-York as a prey to the drunkards of Tammany. CARL BENSON.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870.

Ticket Speculation at the Theatres.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My experience as a regular theatre goer goes far to prove the fact that the managers of some theatres and the speculators are in collusion. I have applied at Niblo's on the evening of a performance, and been informed that all seats were gone. On applying to the speculators I have received tickets of admission and detached checks for reserved seats; have had my choice out of a large stock. One night I asked one speculator, who is always to be found there, why this was done sometimes. He told me that the managers did it to secure the speculators from being "stuck" for more than the extra charge for reserved seats, the tickets of admission being good for other nights. My surprise has been slightly increased to find the theatre only partly filled during the evening, showing that the managers only care to sell the house, as they term it, and leave the speculators to sell the public. A PLAY GOER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You stated in your paper of this morning that the treasurer of Niblo's writes that they do not receive a single cent from ticket speculators beyond the regular advertised price. Now if he will inform me in which paper the regular advertised price is published, he will greatly oblige. A few evenings ago I paid $2 each for two seats in the parquet which were purchased at the ticket office, and as all the other theatres in the City charge $1 50 for seats in the same part of the house, had I not every reason to suppose I had been imposed upon?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

Line and Staff in the Navy—The Discipline of the Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have reason to congratulate myself on the favorable notice made by you on my communication on "Staff and Line," published in your edition of 21st ult.

To the general reader, or to any one in fact who is not familiar with the practical working of such authority as this which is now demanded, it may seem to be a most natural and rational demand, that a Surgeon, for example, should have authority over all those who are subordinate to him in his practice, but the practical working of such authority is fraught with inextricable confusion and with inevitable collisions.

Confining myself to the corps to which I have already alluded, there is a case on record where the literal practical working of the system as now proposed led not only to a collision in the assumed authority of the Surgeon and that of the Captain, but to a collision between the Surgeon and one of his assistants, making confusion worse confounded. The Surgeon of one of our vessels-of-war, being in the enjoyment of high rank and having subordinate to him two assistants, excused himself from daily attendance in the sick bay, and delegated the duty of prescribing for the sick to his two assistants, directing that they should alternate the duties of prescribing and keeping the record. The senior assistant prescribed on the first day while the junior assistant made the records in the journal; on the second day the junior assistant prescribed but the senior assistant refused to keep the journal, claiming that his rank entitled him to prescribe, or at least to be excused from serving while his junior was exercising the more important function of his office. Here was a collision at once! But this was but the beginning of the trouble. The Surgeon was appealed to, and he, conceiving himself to be possessed of this positive rank now demanded to be conferred by law, directed the senior assistant to consider himself suspended from duty, thereby assuming the prerogative of command, although only in his own so-called department. The senior assistant demurred, and finally refused to consider himself as suspended until such sentence should be passed upon him by the Captain of the ship, whom he then chose to recognize as the only person possessing real authority. The result may be readily conceived; the Surgeon was informed of his inability to exercise authority; but this instance may help to illustrate the worse than absurdity of investing civil officers with positive rank.

An assimilated rank has been conceded by the sea officers to the civil officers, and as long as it was confined to such rank as they now hold it has been found to work for the harmony of the service. The undue rank, granted by late regulation, has impaired discipline to an alarming extent. The question is now how can this matter, which is such a drag on the service, be reconciled. In your editorial, before referred to, you declare that your desire is essentially to see the whole subject established on a fair basis, and you deprecate the effort to impair discipline.

Let me then call your attention to the bill of Hon. Mr. ROBESON, lately presented in the House by the Chairman of the Naval Committee, and to urge upon the TIMES the acceptance of it as a basis on which this wished-for compromise may be established. The bill that Mr. ROBESON has sent to the Committee, he, in deference to the judgment of Congress, desires to be understood as suggestions to be modified according to its pleasure, but the bill contains in it the germ of discipline, and could never have been drawn up, even as suggestions, unless its author had mastered the main point of the subject at issue.

The conclusions that the honorable Secretary of the Navy has arrived at, though so short a time in office, prove that his view of the service is from a high standpoint, and that he is not to be swayed by personal considerations when they conflict with the true interests of the whole service. In his own language we have the matter of rank most ably treated. He says: "In the line of the navy high rank is a necessary incident of command, and it is essential to organization and discipline; but in the auxiliary corps it is a matter of personal feeling, dignity and comfort; and these, though considerations of importance, should, in common with all others that are personal, yield to the best interests of the service and of the country."

In order to give shape to these most correct ideas, he has so drawn his bill as to confer high assimilated rank on officers of the "auxiliary corps" who will not be required to serve afloat, thus avoiding the chance of collisions on board ship, arising from their madness assimilated rank; while, at the same time, he has so limited the numbers of these corps thus advanced as not to exceed the probable requirements of the service on shore. No wiser plan could be suggested than this; it concedes much to the auxiliary corps, but in its practical working will not impair efficiency; it is most liberal in its provisions, providing amply for all the wants of the service, but keeping in view, the while, the necessary requirements of discipline. The bill is more liberal than the one introduced by Senator GRIMES, which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but, in so far as the assignment of rank and regulation of numbers is concerned, the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy confers nothing that the line officers are not willing to concede. In the drawing up of a final bill some modifications might be considered judicious, but as a basis on which a lasting adjustment of this vexed question may be established, may we not look for an indorsement of this bill from the TIMES? A LINE OFFICER.

The Reclamation of Stolen Goods.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your strictures on crime, one thing is lost sight of—the difficulty of reclaiming stolen property, even pecuniarily valueless. The only choice is expensive advertising or watching pawnbrokers' offices. The former alternative generally produces no results, unless the reward is sufficiently excessive; the latter is met with opposition, negative it is true, but strong enough to convince the most impartial that some pawnbrokers expect their largest profits from stolen goods. In these days of thieves' saturnalia, cannot some supervision be exercised over these institutions, which, however necessary to the deserving poor, need not be the abbettors of theft and possibly even murder? I suppose that to insist on an examination of a pawnbroker's stock after a full description of the article sought, (which I have fairly tried, without succeeding, except in one case,) would require a search warrant, and it is impossible to supply the requisite affidavit. Conscientiously they know their position; an inquiry is usually met with an incredulous sneer, and, perhaps, an insinuation that your motives are dishonest. Put these offices under the supervision of somebody, make them publish a monthly report of portable articles pledged, and compel them to exhibit to any one describing lost property minutely, their whole stock of articles of the kind sought. This is written under severe provocation. Two weeks ago I was knocked down and robbed of a watch, of little value to any one but myself, besides money. My inquiries have met the reception as above, and I am simply helpless. VICTIM.

Judge Chase and His Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to see, in the money article of the TIMES a few days since, an intimation that the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that contracts for the payment of money made before the Legal-tender act could only be satisfied in coin, would cease to be law when the new Judges take their seats, and I expected to see a disavowal of this sentiment in your columns. What, then, was my astonishment in reading the leader in this morning's TIMES, in which you assail Judge CHASE for inconsistency, and claim that this decision weakens the power of the Government to protect itself in future wars. It is not incumbent on me to defend Judge CHASE, but were I disposed to do so I could readily distinguish between the acts of a legislator which look only to expediency, and those of a Judge which regard only the law. But the fault I find with your reasoning is, that you assume that the Court has declared the whole act unconstitutional. Whereas they have only held it unconstitutional so far as it affects contracts made before its enactment. The two great points thus far established by the Court are that contracts made payable in gold can be enforced in gold, and that contracts made before the Legal-tender act do not come within its provisions. The Court has not held that the Government cannot enact that greenbacks shall be legal tender for contracts thereafter to be entered into. On the contrary, the whole argument enjoins the belief that when this point arises, the constitutionality of the act will be maintained. Under such decisions, Congress could, in the event of war, pass a Legal-tender act which would apply to all debts thereafter to be created. Such a law would give the Government all the power it would want. The recent decision has been expected by many lawyers, and anticipated by some capitalists, who, under the advice of their counsel, have for years past made a distinction in favor of obligations made before 1862. Looked at as a question of policy, this decision comes at a very opportune moment. Its effect will be to hasten a return to specie payment, by making it the interest of a large class to resume as soon as possible.

L. L. D.

Decline of American Shipbuilding.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to Captain JOHN CODMAN's letter, published in the TIMES of Sunday, the 6th, I wish to say a few words. It is unfortunate for his reputation as an American shipmaster, as well as the interests of foreign shipbuilding, which it would seem have been intrusted to him in this country, that very many of what he considers to be his most weighty arguments, should be so differently expressed in his various communications. The fact that the attention of the gentleman is so completely absorbed in his endeavors to advance the interests of foreign shipbuilders, to the utter ruin of those of his own country, can be taken as an excuse, but by no means as a justification, of these discrepancies; and we invite the attention of Captain CODMAN in his leisure moments to the following extracts.

In his letter dated on the Clyde, Nov. 15, 1869, we find:

"In the meantime it may not be amiss for them to look over the estimates of Mr. DONALD MCKAY, a well-known shipbuilder of Boston, and a born Scotsman, I believe, withal—at any rate, a man of thrift and business capacity. He estimates the customs duties upon the articles required for a wooden ship of 1,000 tons, at $8,668 88 in gold."

While in his last letter, published in the TIMES, we read:

"This tax would amount to a sum that, according to the figures of Mr. DONALD MCKAY, one of their own craftsmen, would amount to more than $40 in gold, per ton."

Here we find a difference of upwards of $30,000 in gold occurring in these two statements of Captain CODMAN, in reference to the estimate of the same individual.

Although the members of the association to which the Captain has been pleased to refer are not responsible for either of the amounts named, yet he would fain call their attention to the one, while, at the same time, he would have it appear they assumed the other. It shows conclusively that, in his anxiety to forward the cause of his foreign friends, he may not be aware of making assertions that can only be accounted for by taking into consideration the extraordinary demand upon his time, so faithfully given to the cause he has espoused; or by putting them on the shoulders of the printer, and calling it a "typographical error."

Again, in reference to the pamphlet published by the Association of Shipbuilders, he says:

"Our friends make no distinction in their demands which extend to the inland lakes and rivers apparently where there is no competition with Europe."

Now, we have carefully read the pamphlet referred to, and from the beginning to the end not one word do we find either written or implied to justify the above remark by the gentleman who so ably represents the interests of foreign shipbuilders in this country; for this wholesale assertion we cannot blame the printer, and can only account for it by the fact that the Captain has been unexpectedly thrown on his "beam ends," and in endeavoring to right himself, has lost his good nature.

We have passed over the sarcasms of the writer simply because they are perfectly harmless, and if he expects to drive his "opponents to the wall," as he states in his published letter was done "more than twenty years since," he will have to use other and more effective weapons. Please remember, Captain, that assertion is not proof; also, "he that attempts to prove too much proves nothing."

SHIPWRIGHT.

Public Parks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must protest, through your paper, against the giving up of any more of our City lots to mere pleasure purposes, as is now proposed by Mr. TWEED in his projected parade ground of twenty-two acres. I believe that much of the overcrowding and impoverishment of our poor in tenement houses is owing to this very thing. The price of lots is so exorbitantly enhanced by this devotion of over 1,300 acres to mere pleasure, that the medium classes are being driven from our City, and the poor being made wretchedly poorer. New-York rents have increased over 50 per cent. in twenty years, not half of which is to be ascribed to the decreased value of money. Philadelphia and many other cities prove this. The poor, too, use these parks infinitely less than demagogues would have us think. Ask the inmates of one of our tenant houses, not within a mile of Central Park, and you will find it is a resort for the rich and medium classes only—say for the upper twenty or thirty thousand of our people. I candidly believe that if our Central Park were reduced one half, or even two-thirds, that the millions thereby saved from our taxes, and the reduction in the price of all lots it would produce, would be a boon to our poor. At the same time plenty of pleasure ground would remain. At the present rate, why not make our whole island a pleasure ground? A CONSTANT READER.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Prince NAPOLEON uses a Russian sledge.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER left $1,000 a year to his election agent.

DORE is said to have made 40,000 pictures since he was 14 years old.

Queen VICTORIA is 50 years of age; the Empress EUGENIE is 43.

The Viceroy of Egypt smokes a $40,000 meerschaum.

It is stated that $328,000,000 are annually spent by the British nation in intoxicating drinks.

Diamonds are being found in large quantities at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is proposed to hold an international exhibition at Vienna in 1873.

The name of the Count DE PARIS is mentioned in Spain as a candidate for the throne.

The standard of heights for army recruits has been raised in England from five feet six inches to five feet eight inches.

The harvest in Australia promises to be so abundant this year that it has been feared there would not be sufficient farm laborers to get it in.

The Empress has written a long letter to M. OLLIVIER as to methods of shortening the last agonies of those condemned to death.

Two instances are recorded in the Australian papers of the successful treatment of snake bites by the injection of ammonia.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the proposal to declare Suuina a free port is under the consideration of the Turkish Government.

The Saxon First Chamber, by a vote of 24 to 21, has passed a motion in favor of disarmament.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and Morocco is likely to lead to a serious conflict.

EMILE OLLIVIER proposes to fine persons convicted of having fought a duel the modest sum of $20,000.

A gymnasium on a gigantic scale is about to be erected in Paris; its estimated cost is three million francs. An immense swimming school for ladies and gentlemen is to be attached to it.

The total number of new books and new editions issued in Great Britain during 1869 was 4,569. Of this number theology claims more than 1,000, while 451 are novels.

There are now five Press prosecutions pending in France—two against the *Rappel*, two against the *Réforme*, and one against the *Marseillaise*.

Another Parisian improvement is contemplated, viz., the construction of iron galleries, enabling passengers to cross the more crowded streets, either underground or by bridges.

At the illumination at Calcutta in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh was a slightly ambiguous transparency. It was over an undertaker's door, and the legend was "Welcome."

The *Gaulois* says the principle of free trade gains ground in France. Its partisans represent a population of 20,000,000, whilst the protectionists do not number over 4,000,000.

The law adopting the decimal system for weights and measures over the whole of the Ottoman Empire has been promulgated. The system is to come into force in March next.

The Austrian authorities at Cracow have called upon the Abbess of the Carmelite Convent, to pay the expense of the treatment of BARBARA UBRYK, in the Lunatic Asylum, where she is now confined.

At the Charter House, London, a brother of the foundation has been expelled for contracting marriage in defiance of the rule made by the founder prohibiting the officials and brotherhood from entering into the state of matrimony.

M. THIERS, in a speech on the French Commercial Treaty, praised England for her liberty, her hospitality, and the energy of her people, but added that she "embraces the whole world, and is vulnerable at every point."

Great indignation has been expressed in Paris at the conduct of some persons after the execution of TRAUPMANN. The accusation is that two ladies dipped their handkerchiefs in TRAUPMANN's blood, and that some young gentlemen did the same with their canes. The officer on duty told them that they were barbarians, and ordered them away.

The Government of Stockholm has just published statistical information relative to the treaties of commerce and navigation signed in Paris in 1865 between France and Sweden. Since that time the imports and exports between the two countries are almost doubled. The navigation of Sweden with France has increased since 1864 by 180 per cent., and that of Norway by 63.

In tearing down a portion of an old religious edifice, at Willscot, in Oxfordshire, England, the workmen came upon an oratory hidden in the thickness of the walls. It contained a small library of the earliest Protestant theology of the time of the Reformation. Among other works are some of JOHN KNOX's writings, and a complete copy of COVERDALE's translation of the Bible.

In an English Court of Law lately a witness was called to attest to a person's insanity. "I know he's mad," said the witness, "because the poor fellow imagines himself to be the prophet Jeremiah." "Do you consider that to be a proof of mental derangement?" asked the examining counsel. "I should rather think so," confidently replied the witness, "seeing that I myself am the prophet Jeremiah."

Letters from Egypt mention that the Conference of Commissioners of the various foreign Powers to consider the proposed changes in the judicial system of the country, so far as they may affect foreigners, is continuing its labors. It has lately been joined by Mr. HALE, Consul-General of the United States, under a full power from President GRANT, and now consists of representatives from Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, North German Union, Russia and the United States, and of NUBAR PACHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs from Egypt.

M. LEDRU-ROLLIN, whose arrival in Paris is now daily expected, is the son of a physician. His grandfather was a well-known conjuror and ventriloquist, who had assumed the name of Comus, and plied his occupation with success until he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Enfants de France under LOUIS XV. The present member of the family, born on Feb. 2, 1808, was educated for a liberal profession. Having been received advocate in 1830, he decided, in order to distinguish himself from another member of the bar, M. CHARLES LEDRU, to add to his name that of his grandmother, and so became LEDRU ROLLIN.

Spiritualism or "Spiritism," as it is now called, has been attracting an unusual amount of attention in Melbourne, where it appears to have many adherents. Several "spirit circles" have been formed, and communications from the spirit world, it is professed, are freely made to the believers. One or two pamphlets and books have lately appeared on the subject, and a periodical has now been started called the *Glowworm*, which is announced to be "an advocate for misapprehended spirit philosophy, and a defender of its adherents."

A murder, resembling in some of its details the tragedy at Pantin, has just been discovered at Neuville, Vienna. A wool comber, named RIVIERE, aged 41, married, and father of two children, killed an old man, SYLVAIN RENE, who lived in a cottage close by, and then dug a grave and buried him in a field. He then planted a tree on the spot, so that the neighbors should not remark that the earth had been moved. Robbery was the motive for the crime, but the murderer appears to have only obtained a sum of 14d.

Saunder's Newsletter has received a rather curious piece of information "from a perfectly reliable source." "The statement is that the Government have decided on sending a number of copies of Mr. BRIGHT's speech to each Roman Catholic priest in Ireland, as they consider the Irish Roman Catholic and Liberal Press have presented a garbled report to the public." The *Irish Times* is also "informed that, by order of the Government, six copies of Mr. BRIGHT's speech, recently delivered at Birmingham, are to be transmitted to each of the Catholic clergy in Ireland."

"It is found," says the *North German Correspondent*, of Berlin, "by experiments recently made by the military authorities, that a sheet of ice three inches thick affords a perfectly safe passage for infantry or horses marching in single file, and for light carriages; with a thickness of six inches it will bear all sorts of wagons and cannon. The strength of the ice may be increased by covering it with straw and laying planks under the wagon wheels. The last-named precaution is to be recommended with heavy vehicles, even when the ice is six inches thick. All jerking and irregular motion is to be avoided, as it serves to make the ice dangerous."

A compliment to Scotland, from the lips of GOETHE, may be found in the new edition of his *Conversations with Müller*, which has been published at Stuttgart. In one of these conversations the great man ascribes the attraction of Sir WALTER SCOTT's writings to the magnificent national field with which they were conversant, and the inexhaustible material furnished to their author by the glorious history of his native land. In Germany, on the other hand, GOETHE complained that no such scope for works of genius could be found. "There is nowhere," he said, "between the forest of Thuringia and the sand wastes of Mecklenburg a fruitful field for the novelist; so that I, in writing *Wilhelm Meister*, was obliged to choose the most miserable material that can possibly be imagined—wandering comedians and pitiful country noblemen—only to bring a little life into my picture."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 13, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Thirty-five persons were arrested on Friday and a number yesterday in Paris, supposed to be implicated in a plot against the life of the Emperor. In all cases arms were found upon the persons of the prisoners. The story of the plot is discredited in London.

Seven of the editors of the Paris *Reforme* have been ordered to appear before the Court for a violation of the Press laws. In reply to the summons the paper yesterday published an article of "extraordinary violence" against the Government.

The reported appointment of M. PARADOL as the French Minister to Washington arose from the fact of his intended visit to America as a public reader, in which event he designs to visit the national capital.

In the Spanish Cortes at Madrid yesterday, Senor RIVERO stated, in reply to a question, that the Government was fully aware of a Carlist conspiracy and of its plans, but would do nothing until an actual outbreak, which, he added, it would be found abundantly able to crush.

The Bavarian Council has under consideration the question of the dethronement of the King.

Count BISMARCK closed the sessions of the Prussian Diet yesterday with a speech, in which he said that "he regretted the spirit of opposition that had been shown in the upper Chamber." He made no allusion to foreign affairs.

Considerable anxiety is reported in Constantinople owing to intrigues carried on by the Servians and Montenegrins.

The great rock near Ismalia has been removed successfully from the bed of the Suez Canal, making the minimum depth of the water, it is said, twenty-nine feet.

The agrarian outrages in Ireland still continue. A landlord of Kerry County was fired at yesterday through a window while sitting in his house.

The weather throughout Europe yesterday was intensely cold. At Paris the thermometer was thirty degrees below the freezing point. The Elbe was closed to navigation, and the Thames was filled with ice. A Valencia dispatch states that a snow storm prevailing was interrupting the communication eastward.

A match game of billiards, 1,200 points up, was played in London on Friday night, between ROBERTS, the English champion, and Mr. COOK, for the champion gold cup and £200 a side. The game was won by COOK by 117 points. The Prince of WALES and a large number of the nobility were present, and witnessed the game.

CONGRESS.

In the House yesterday, after the presentation of several petitions and the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions of no general interest, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion resumed in Committee of the Whole. The amendment to strike out the appropriation for reporters of the *Globe* was rejected, only three members voting for it. An amendment cutting down the item for printing from $500,000 to $60,000 was also rejected after a prolonged debate. The item in regard to the Congressional Library occasioned some discussion, Mr. WOOD charging that improper books were admitted to its shelves. At 4 P. M. the Committee rose, having disposed of about one-fifth of the bill, and immediately afterwards adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly only was in session yesterday, the Senate having adjourned on Friday until Monday. A statement of the pardons granted during the year was received from the Governor. The following bills were introduced: To increase the capital stock of the Hercules Life Insurance Company; amending the act making appropriations to the Brooklyn Dispensaries, and to charter the Fifth-Avenue Savings Bank of this City. A resolution of inquiry in regard to the alleged outrages on the ship *Neptune* was tabled. In Committee of the Whole the following bills were ordered to a third reading: Providing for the sale or lease of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island; in regard to the Court of Special Sessions of New-York City and County, and to amend the act in relation to preferred cases in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL.

An incendiary fire in Stafford, Conn., on Friday night, destroyed the Stafford Loom Works and the spool cotton manufactory of JOHNSON & WEEDEN. Loss, $34,000; insurance, $18,000.

The ice crop of the Hudson River for this year is pronounced by old ice men a total failure; and the large companies have begun stocking their houses from ice a foot thick cut at Whitehall in this State.

The bill granting suffrage to the women of Utah has passed both Houses of the Mormon Legislature and the Council and received the signature of Acting Governor MANN.

The assassin of ISAAC GRUNWALDTH was arrested in Havana on Friday night. He is a native of the Canary Islands and a Sergeant in the volunteer force. He is to be Court-martialed, it is said, immediately.

It is reported that the City of San Miguel, in Cuba, is now occupied by Government troops, and families from the insurrectionary districts are said to be settling in the town.

In the Winnepeg *New Nation* of Jan. 28 it is stated that at the Red River Convention held at Winnepeg on the 26th ult., it was decided, after a three days' session, to draw up a list of the rights demanded by the people and to submit it to the Canadian Government as a basis of becoming a part of the Dominion.

The official *Gazette* of yesterday, published at Ottawa, Ont., contains a proclamation that after April 15 American silver will pass current in the Dominion at a discount of 20 per cent.

The Ministry of Newfoundland, according to dispatches from St. John, has resigned, and CHARLES FOX BENNET has been called upon to form a new Government.

The State constabulary force of Massachusetts, by an edict of the Legislature, has been reduced from 130 to 80 men.

A clerk in the employ of MANING, HOWLAND & Co., in Boston, was knocked down yesterday noon in the vestibule of the First National Bank, in State-street, and robbed of $2,100. An alarm was raised, and the thief was captured by a teamster. He gave his name as REED. The money was found on his person.

Owing to the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, that land grants by the Government must be located on air lines unless natural barriers intervene, surveys on the Northern Pacific Railway have been stopped until further orders.

Spring's Hotel and several other buildings in Cobden, Ill., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night; loss, $90,000; insurance, $12,000.

Fixedness of the Tariff Essential to the Prosperity of Trade.

The Connecticut Republicans, in the resolutions adopted at their recent Convention, ask for a tariff "abundant for revenue and as far as possible so devised as to relieve labor, equalize the burdens imposed, encourage a diversified industry, and avoid strengthening monopolies;" and they deprecate frequent changes in tariff legislation as "deranging the calculations of capital and inflicting unforeseen suffering on labor."

Now, there is a good deal of the vagueness and mistiness in this, which marks all party platforms. In this species of composition, clearness and precision are positive vices, because a great many shades of opinion have to be satisfied, and a good many inquisitive and cantankerous people deprived of the materials for grumbling; but then the meaning of it all, to anybody who is used to platforms, is plain enough. The Connecticut Republicans, and we believe the great body of Republicans all over the country share their feelings, want the tariff, whatever be its character, arranged on some principle or other, and then let alone. It is impossible that any industry so largely protected against foreign competition as ours is, should not suffer horribly under the ever-varying system which has been pursued during the last ten years, and ours *has* suffered.

When the tariff was first in process of construction, in 1861-2, it was perhaps difficult to avoid being very tentative, owing both to the tremendous demands made on the Treasury by the war, and the necessary ignorance from which everybody suffered at that moment as to what the country could bear, or any form of taxation would produce. What the country did bear was amazing. As much as fifty per cent., to take effect immediately, was more than once clapped on to goods, in a single day, to the ruin of persons who had already sent orders to Europe, and the enormous gain of persons who had stocks on hand. But in those days, when the war was costing two millions a day, and every morning paper had its tale of slaughter, the sorrows of the business community, arising out of Congressional experiments on the tariff, would have excited little commiseration even if anybody had taken the trouble to express them.

But as five years have elapsed since the war; as there has been in that interval abundant opportunity both of testing the endurance of the country in the matter of taxation, and of ascertaining the effects of taxation on industry; as, too, the whole subject has been carefully studied by a competent Government officer, and his reports produced through four successive years are in everybody's hands, all excuse for further tinkering of the tariff is gone. Besides, the country will not stand it any longer. Be the tariff high or low, all classes and conditions demand that it be fixed and let alone, so that business men may know what to count on, not only to-morrow and the day after, but next month and next year, in making their calculations. Certainty, even more than competition, is the life of trade. Without certainty, no great investments of capital, and especially in buildings and machinery, are safe, because all such investments take a long period to become productive.

Not only does the tariff tinkering infuse uncertainty into business, and thus tend to paralyze industry, but it infuses a spirit of gambling through the community, in many of its aspects almost as bad as Government lotteries. It teaches large numbers of traders and manufacturers to look to other modes of making profits and getting out of scrapes, than economy and industry, and energy, and, most of all, to lobbying at Washington. If men can only get the ear of the Committee of Ways and Means, they may add twenty per cent. to the value of their stock or may ruin a rival enterprise. The process by which the Whisky Ring for several years made their profits is one which is going on with more or less activity, though in a disguised form, in various branches of manufacture. The country insists that whatever the tariff be, it be a tariff to which industry can adapt itself.

Democracy and Excise—The Struggle at Albany.

The Excise troubles of the New-York Democracy have but just begun. Fortune favored them in the political hazard of November last; but they drew an elephant in their lottery, and the question now is how to dispose of him. The flourish of trumpets with which the Democracy entered on their successful struggle, inviting the German population, as they did, to enlist under their standard, now dies away to a very faint tooting when it comes to "redemption of pledges" in actual legislation. Beheralded with such a fanfaronade, surely something more was expected by those who temporarily passed over to the hostile standards on this single issue than that which Mr. FREAR's proposed charter furnishes. This last simply opens liquor saloons one hour more in the twenty-four, namely, from 12 to 1 o'clock at night—a pitiful "concession" to good citizens, whether German or others, since it is well known that those "sober, temperate and law-abiding citizens," for whom Governor HOFFMAN pleaded in his Message, are by no means troubled at the lack of 1 o'clock carousals in public. If it be a concession to anybody—and the matter is a slight one, unless the entire liquor-shop restriction at night be removed,—it is to that class of the community whose hideous crimes so often date from the revels of these hours.

So, again, the proposed Tammany charter, instead of allowing lager-beer to be freely sold on Sundays, as was promised, directly limits the privilege to the "beer gardens"—forming not a hundredth part of the places which sought relief from the present Excise law. And even here the provision was specially limited to a portion of the gardens, as will appear from an examination of section 112 of the new charter, which, after prescribing that *all* places in which liquor is sold shall be kept closed between 1 and 4 o'clock A. M. every day, and on Sundays and election days, makes the following exception:

> "And nothing in this article contained shall be so construed as to restrict the proprietor or keeper of gardens in which lager beer shall be kept from selling lager beer, when such garden is situated at least a quarter of a mile from any place of public worship, and the keeper thereof has been duly licensed."

That there may be no escape from the provisions of the law, it is specially provided that the word "liquor," throughout the charter, shall embrace also "ales, malt beer and lager beer." Nor has the charter even overthrown the Excise law, still less the excise principle. On the contrary, it establishes three Excise Commissioners; it retains the minimum license of $30 fixed in the Metropolitan act of 1866; it retains the five-gallon clause, the prohibition of selling without authority to persons under 18 years of age, and the fines for non-license, while the Police force are directed, in case of infractions of the law, to "make as soon as possible the proper complaint to the Board of Excise." In fine, the greater part of the Metropolitan Excise law has been substantially retained in the new charter, with slight changes of phraseology and a slight "letting down the bars." We do not complain of this fact. On the contrary, we feel that it vindicates the claim of the Republican Party that it had desired to make a good law, and would most gladly modify it in any reasonable and proper way demanded by "sober, temperate, and law-abiding citizens." But the case is otherwise with the Democracy, who are so badly trimming and dodging on this question. They are going far enough to disgust one part of the community, and yet not far enough to save themselves from a breach of implied faith with those who were tricked into being their supporters.

Turning now from the Tammany charter, we are prepared to review the desperate efforts to patch up a suitable liquor legislation in the Senate. On Thursday, the special order was the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law, for which Mr. NORTON has offered a substitute, extending a form of Excise law all over the State. Now, to begin with, how the extension of an Excise law becomes the remedy for existing grievances on the subject does not appear, unless it may be learned by a study of the fable of the fox, who, having irretrievably lost his own tail in a trap, proposed that all his brother foxes should lose theirs. We must not be understood as implying that an Excise law should not be extended through the State; on the contrary, there may be good reasons for some such measure. All we mean to say is that this sort of action is not what the deceived allies of the Democracy were led to expect. It only shows how, now that the elephant has been drawn, he is troublesome to dispose of. In other words, the Democracy find precisely the same difficulty the Republicans encountered—a difficulty set forth in Governor HOFFMAN's Message as that of an attempt to—

> "regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors under due restrictions as to time and place, aiming to secure order and decorum on every day of the week, fully recognizing the general sentiment prevailing in favor of a proper observance of Sunday, (as has always been done in the statutes of the State from the earliest period of its history,) yet free from intolerant provisions."

The difference is that the Republicans held this decorous language and moderate desire throughout the canvass, while some of their opponents promised what they could not perform, and ought not to perform.

However, the Governor disclosed the policy his party in the Legislature were disposed to adopt, and it proved to consist of two features. Of these the first was the restoration of "private rights," and the "abrogation of the degrading system of Police espionage," while the second was the extension of the excise system through the State. As to the first feature, we have already shown that the Tammany Ring found it impossible or unwise to do away, in their own new charter, with any of the important "invasions of private right" so loudly complained of, while section 116 of that charter directly establishes "Police espionage," by declaring that "it shall be *the especial duty of the Police* to complain to the Board of Excise of every person amenable to the penalties aforesaid," namely, for "neglecting or refusing to keep his place closed at night, or on Sundays or election days."

On the other hand, so far as concerns the extension of the excise system through the State, we do not see how that helps the matter in this City. A good law for that purpose would not probably be objected to; but when we find Mr. MURPHY's bill for this purpose declaring that "so much of the last-mentioned act [*i. e.*, the Metropolitan] as makes intoxication an offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, is hereby abrogated and annulled," we are glad to note that the Republican vote was thrown solidly against this extraordinary provision, even though a solid Democratic majority the other way rendered their action little more than a protest. We may take it for granted that while the Republican Party respects "the social customs of large numbers of sober, temperate, law-abiding citizens, whose enjoyment of such customs does not prejudice general morals or public order," it does not sanction, nor does it believe such citizens sanction, an implied declaration in the laws of the land that intoxication is not a punishable offence.

For the rest, the Senate adopted an amendment "remedying" some of the new charter stringencies, already spoken of. That is to say, instead of limiting the sale of Sunday beer to gardens, they declared it should be sold "in any public garden or other licensed place not in public view," while the quarter-mile provision of the charter was not introduced, so that a beer garden may be in full blast beside a church. As a sop for the other side, the night-closing hours, instead of extending only from 1 to 4 A. M., as Mr. FREAR proposes, extend in the Senate bill from 1 to 5. We shall, of course, hear more of this matter before the bill becomes a law; but we think it already sufficiently evident that the Democracy have displeased one part of the community and disappointed the other. It is welcome to its elephant.

Billiards in England and America.

In the midst of some very unpleasant political and social troubles, England has found time to get into a whirl of excitement over a game at billiards. The Prince of WALES was pleased to look on at the match, and a "very large number of the nobility" was also attracted to the scene. The players were Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, who visited this country not long ago, and a comparatively new contestant for honors—Mr. W. COOK. Within the last few months great stories of Mr. COOK's prowess have been ringing in the ears of the British public, and have even made their way into billiard circles in this country. Hitherto Mr. ROBERTS has been champion, but his honors were threatened by the bold COOK, and at last an open challenge was sent. To settle that the match of Friday evening was played, while England held her breath, and long messages respecting the players were transmitted through the cable. The event, if it does not shake the spheres, may be allowed to occupy five minutes of our readers' time.

Everybody knows that in England the game of billiards is played with three balls, and that the table has six pockets. There is great delicacy and science in "going in off" these balls, as well as in putting the red, or object ball, into the pocket. The spot at the upper end of the table is a little further from the cushion than on American tables, and Mr. ROBERTS' great stroke is to keep on pocketing the red from this spot. He has been known to do it 115 times in succession—thus scoring 345 without at all varying his stroke. That was the way in which he won so many matches.

But, of course, this was not billiards. It was simply a sort of trick, and it greatly detracted from the beauty and science of the game. It was recently resolved to give the death blow to the "spot stroke" by moving the spot closer to the cushion, and forbidding it altogether in great matches. Upon these terms Mr. ROBERTS met Mr. COOK on Friday evening. It should be stated that the younger player had himself attained to wonderful perfection in the spot stroke, insomuch that he could beat Mr. ROBERTS himself at it. Yet both agreed to "bar" it in the recent match. The result was that the great Mr. ROBERTS was beaten. The game was 1,200, and Mr. COOK won by 117 points. The stakes were the champion's gold cup and £200 a side. Mr. COOK is now the envy of every professional player in England—and there the genus is very plentiful all over the land.

This contest will confirm American players in the opinion they have so long held, that the game usually played here is better than the English game. Four pockets are quite enough on a table, and "losing hazards" are certainly easier than the general run of carroms. As for the "winning hazard"—*i. e.*, pocketing a ball—we retain that, while not making it the chief feature of the game. It undoubtedly lends variety, and even brilliancy, to the play. Many people, however, prefer the simple French "carrom" game, and there can be no question that it develops great precision of stroke and accuracy of eye. In one shape or another, billiards is a game well worth introducing into the household more than is commonly done. For girls it is a splendid exercise—it makes them use their arms, it expands the chest, and obliges them to do more walking than they might be disposed to undertake without some provocation. Young ladies ought to accustom themselves to play with the ordinary cue, and not with the mace. The latter device is fit only for children. A table in the house is always a great source of enjoyment, to young and old. It is much better for ladies and gentlemen to join together in a game at "pool" after dinner, than for the gentlemen to sit discussing politics in the dining room, while the ladies are left to amuse themselves as they can in the drawing room. A table with pockets is preferable for the house, if only because a party of ladies can play upon it at any time. As a means of innocent and healthy recreation, there is no indoor game at all equal to billiards. It is for the evening what croquet is for the daytime, and the busiest man or woman is the better for taking a reasonable degree of interest in both pastimes.

Reconstruction—Land Ahead.

No American citizen, native or adopted, who values the honor and welfare of the Great Republic, can view with other feelings than those of heartfelt satisfaction the gradual solution of the difficult problem of Reconstruction. It was not to be expected, after the terrible experiences of such a war as that which convulsed the Union during four years, that the cessation of hostilities should be followed immediately by the full sunshine of peace. In the Northern and Western States, indeed, which escaped comparatively unscathed, it is perhaps no marvel that so few traces remain of the stern and sanguinary struggle. But all through that sunny South, where war's desolating blast swept with such terrific violence, where the entire social system underwent so radical a change, it might well be thought that years and years must pass before the public could once more enjoy the blessings of peace, appreciate the benefits of law and order, and frankly acknowledge the boon of liberty and Union. Nor, indeed, if we listened only to the ravings out of that extreme partisan Press, whose main object seems to be to feed and perpetuate the passions and prejudices engendered by the fierce conflict, could we well persuade ourselves that any portion of the South had yet fairly begun to feel the happy influences of Reconstruction.

Such, nevertheless, is the undoubted fact. The South is recovering, and with marvelous rapidity, too, from the effects of the most terrific war that ever laid waste a country. And the South has but to accept the teachings of its own wisest and most unselfish statesmen, to follow the counsels of its most sincere and earnest well-wishers among the people and Press of the North, to insure for itself a career of prosperity hitherto unexampled. It may possibly be thought that the promptings of hope, no less than our interest in the success of Republican policy, have led us to draw a brighter future for the South than the facts themselves will justify. Let us cite a witness, then, whose testimony will not be disputed on either side; who cannot well be suspected of a disposition to exaggerate the promising state of affairs at the South, and who certainly will not be charged with any undue partiality for the Republican policy or party. We refer to the *Journal of Commerce*, which publishes a letter from a Texas correspondent, under date of Houston, January, 1870, containing these, among other suggestive statements:

> "Never did New Year's dawn upon Texas in a more promising condition than on the 1st of January, 1870. An abundant yield of the various products of our soil, for which remunerative prices have been realized, has caused money to be plentiful and times easy. Out of debt, with a surplus in our State treasury of near $300,000, our financial condition is eminently satisfactory. * * The immigration, during the Winter has been unprecedented—coming from almost every State in the Union, and from many foreign countries. Many of these emigrants bring with them capital, character and enterprise. Among all who come to cast in their lots with us, *none are more heartily welcome than Yankees*. * * Recently we have received our first installment of Chinese immigrants, numbering about two hundred and fifty, designed for laborers on the Texas Central Railroad. They have been well treated and people, met with a cordial reception. The need of their labor is generally felt and acknowledged. It is the unanimous testimony from all sources that the freed people of our State have, during 1869, labored more cheerfully and industriously, and behaved themselves with more general propriety *than ever before*. They have generally entered into contracts mutually satisfactory for another year."

Here is a pleasing picture, indeed, and one, too, drawn from life. What have our Democratic friends to say to the startling tidings herein communicated? The much-maligned "Yankee," the embodiment of all that is objectionable in Puritanism, Radicalism and Republicanism, made "heartily welcome" in an ultra Southern State. The hard-working, but, unhappily, copper-colored Chinese, whom the liberal and enlightened Democracy of California proscribe as Pariahs, meeting with a "cordial reception" at the hands of the Southern chivalry. Above all, the enfranchised negro, that special object of Democratic prejudice and aversion, now made a participator in that "white man's government," and, conscious of his increased responsibility, rising with his new dignity, acknowledged on all hands to be laboring "more cheerfully and industriously," and behaving with more general propriety than ever before! What wonder that with such a condition of affairs the New Year should dawn so brightly upon the "Lone Star State!" And what encouragement, in the results already accomplished, for the Republican Party, upon whom so heavy a responsibility is devolved, to persevere in the good work of reconstruction on the broad basis of amnesty and suffrage.

The Line and Staff Dispute.

It will be a happy day, not for our navy only, but for the country, when the long and bitter quarrel between line and staff is settled by appropriate and just legislation. The last Washington tidings of any importance represented that a basis had been agreed upon whereby the staff should receive positive instead of assimilative rank, while the several grades themselves had not been settled. Of course this would be substantially a staff triumph on the key-point of the dispute. However, this news is unofficial. For ourselves, we have held uniformly that while the staff extremists were preposterous in their demands, there was yet a justice so palpable in their cause as a whole, and a humiliation so grievous in the snubbing they now receive, that they would certainly carry some of their points. We have therefore urged the line not to oppose a liberal concession of such rank and rights as would be wrung from them sooner or later.

Pending the final settlement, we publish to-day, in another column, an able and temperate letter on the "Discipline of the Service." In this letter the suggestions for a bill which have come from the Naval Bureau are ably defended, and are declared satisfactory to the line. It will be observed, however, that they do not concede positive rank to the "auxiliary corps," and aim rather to avoid concession than to make it.

Inviting attention to these suggestions of Mr. ROBESON, and leaving the illustration of them with our correspondent, we next take up the special report of Surgeon WOOD, the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, regarding the difficulty of officering the medical corps of the navy, with its causes and their remedy. We shall endeavor to put the point of this pamphlet in a nutshell. To begin with, the "difficulty" in question is assumed to be an admitted fact—though we believe it is doubted by some line disputants whether there be such a difficulty. Taking the fact for granted, the author pronounces its chief cause to be that the present "usages of the naval service and the want of proper legislation place medical men in the navy below the average respectability of the profession in civil life." This second point he also takes for granted, though we believe it, also, is disputed by the line. The "remedy" he proposes is the "legislative enactment, known under the term of medical staff rank, when applied to medical men." Or, in other words, he demands that Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons shall no longer be "excluded from those routine honors which are secured to officers of the line, not as special distinction for special merit, but as a reward for the dangers which line and staff equally encounter, and as a testimony to the fidelity of service which both equally render."

It is proper to put these points clearly, in order that line officers may know why it is that people in general sympathize with the aims and aspirations of the auxiliary corps. The hostility which some of the latter have permitted themselves to indulge, in the heat of an angry dispute, against the line and the navy as a whole, is not shared by public-spirited citizens. But what we all demand is, that the staff, like the line, shall be able to secure for itself the best available talent in the country. If there are arbitrary and artificial distinctions which prevent us from getting that high order of professional ability in our navy which would be otherwise at our disposal, those distinctions must be abolished. We wish to make the medical service of the navy as honorable, respected, and every way enviable as it practically can be. Now, as we are bound to take the uniform testimony of the line as to their feelings and ambitions, so we are bound to take that of the Surgeons regarding theirs. High and uniform testimony from the latter that there is a difficulty in getting suitable medical officers for the navy, and that this difficulty results mainly from the want of proper treatment, must be accepted as the opinion of experts. And when the remedy appears to be simply the conferring of titles, honors, rank, ceremonious and respectful consideration, we cannot afford to let such slight matters impair the usefulness of the service.

How the Globe is Being Girdled.

We gave an outline the other day of the route by which it is proposed to conduct the new Pacific cable to the shores of Asia, and thus furnish the last link which will be required to complete the electric chain encircling the world. A writer in the London *Times* furnishes interesting details of the various projects which are being matured in order to extend existing European lines to the confines of China and Japan. Like our own engineers, the English projectors have given their preference to exclusively ocean lines of communication. The only Government interested in furthering the construction of land lines is the Russian. The exigencies of military occupation have already taken the means of carrying a line to the frontier of Persia, a British continuation of which forms the existing European communication with India. Another Russian system, having a similar military origin, extends across Siberia and Tartary to Lake Baikal, whence it is conducted to Kiachta on the Chinese frontier, and by a service of mounted couriers, who perform the journey to Pekin in ten days, forms the quickest medium of intercourse of the Chinese with the Western world. The Russian Government has undertaken to extend its wires from Lake Baikal, across Eastern Siberia and Manchooria, to a place named Posietta, in the Japanese Sea. A supplementary scheme, proposed by a company nominally Danish, undertakes to connect Posietta by submarine cables with Japan, Shanghae and Hong Kong. The total length of the Russian land telegraph, from Libau, on the Baltic, to Posietta, will be about 7,360 miles.

The argument urged by the promoters of the British ocean lines is that a land system so vast in extent, erected for the most part in a sterile and inaccessible wilderness, but thinly studded with Russian military stations, and exposed to possible damage from tribes of wandering Tartars, fails to supply the desideratum of safe and uninterrupted international communication. Experience has proved that the land lines at present existing in Asia are subject to numerous inflictions of willful damage. The cotton holders of Bombay have before now been convicted of instructing agents at some remote district of Persia to cut the wires, in order to delay the transmission of news of a fall in the Indian market. They maintain, therefore, that submerged lines give the nearest approach that can be had to perfect inviolability. Even in time of war, no vessel could grapple and raise the cables without having, together with a knowledge of their exact position, an amount of cumbrous machinery which would make her an easy prey to hostile cruisers.

Including the three Atlantic cables, there is at present subscribed of French and English capital for purposes of ocean telegraphy a total of $84,695,000, gold, covering an aggregate distance of 20,961 miles, and, according to the stipulations of existing contracts, all to be completed before the end of 1871. The various branches of Asiatic extension are divided among six different companies: one to be carried from Falmouth to join the existing Mediterranean line from Malta to Alexandria, another to continue this from Suez to Bombay, another to resume the connection at Ceylon and carry it to Singapore, and still another to carry the same line to Hong Kong and Shanghae. A supplementary line passes from Singapore to Java and Port Darwin, in Australia.

From this extraordinary amount of activity in telegraph extension, it may be inferred that ocean cables pay. If we take the transatlantic lines now in operation as a criterion, the fact becomes very evident that they do. It is calculated that the average length of a commercial message is thirty words. Sixteen words per minute being the rate at which a message can be transmitted and received by skillful operators, thirty such messages can be sent in an hour. Allowing for the intervals between the conclusion of one message and the commencement of another, the working day may be reduced to twenty hours, in which, according to our calculation, 600 messages can be sent or received. At the present scale of charges made by the Atlantic Companies these 600 messages of thirty words each would yield a return of $13,500 gold, and allowing 300 working days in the year, a revenue of $4,050,000 is shown to be possible from a single cable. In point of fact, the shareholders of one of the existing companies have already had the entire amount of their original capital very nearly repaid to them. Such facts need no comment. They at once justify the soundness of the commercial policy which prompts the schemes already in progress, and they give the public sufficient right to expect that the influence of a healthy competition will by-and-by bring the facilities of interoceanic communication within the reach of all.

Uniform Naturalization Bill.

The bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee is intended to change radically the present system of naturalization, under which, owing to the varying laws and practice of the several States, there have been great confusion and opportunities for fraud.

Proceedings for naturalization must be taken before the United States Circuit or District Courts, or, where there are not more than two terms annually of these, before the United States Court of highest jurisdiction of the State. As a first step, the applicant must file with the Clerk of the Court a notice of intention to become a citizen, which notice shall state full particulars of birth, parentage, residence, arrival in the country, &c., and he must give the names of two citizens who know him personally. The notice is to be filed, but open for inspection or copying. After four years' subsequent continuous residence in the United States, he may apply to one of the Courts named for admission to citizenship, at least twenty days before the term or session thereof. He must have lived in the State for the previous six months, and in the district, county or parish in which the application is made, for thirty days. And he must produce one or more credible citizens who can testify to all the foregoing particulars, as also to his moral character and fitness generally for admission. Any citizen may produce opposing evidence. If the Court is satisfied in the applicant's favor, it will give him a certificate of naturalization, to take effect six months thereafter, and so stating. The clerk of the Court must, within sixty days after its rising, send abstracts of all cases to the United States Secretary of State's office, where they will be filed conveniently for reference. This clause has, however, been struck out by the House Judiciary Committee. Wives and minor children, if in the United States, are naturalized by these proceedings.

United States alien soldiers, discharged honorably from disability or expiration of term of service, only need reside one year, complying with the other requirements of the bill in each case. Persons convicted anywhere of an infamous crime are to be denied citizenship. False evidence or any counterfeiting, or aiding therein, or personation of others, is adjudged felony, involving hard-labor imprisonment from one to five years, or a fine of $500 to $1,000, or both. The use of a certificate fraudulently or improperly obtained under this or previous laws is punishable with the same fine, or not exceeding two years' imprisonment, or both. If any United States District-Attorney is informed by affidavit, of any person of the existence within his district of any fraudulent State or United States certificate of naturalization, he shall apply for an order to the party holding it to appear before one of the Courts of that district after twenty days, and to produce the certificate, whereupon the District-Attorney may cause the party to be examined under oath; and the paper shall be condemned or affirmed, as the facts shall determine. If it be lost or destroyed, other evidence may be produced by the District-Attorney or the accused for or against the citizenship in question. But no such proceeding shall be taken within forty days of any general State or municipal election. Nor is evidence obtained thereto to be used in any criminal prosecution except for forgery.

The alien may, after giving his notice of intention, file a copy of his declaration, duly certified by the clerk, with the United States Secretary of State, and is thereupon entitled to protection as a citizen while he resides within the United States. All previous naturalization laws are repealed, but pending proceedings thereunder are not affected; and all rights which have accrued under such laws remain unaffected. United States citizens who have become naturalized in any foreign country may at any time renounce the latter allegiance, and be readmitted, under provisions set forth, to their original citizenship. The fees for the naturalization here of aliens are—for the notice of intention, 50 cents; for the judgment, $1; for the certificate, 50 cents; for the declaration for protection, $1, and for the resumption of allegiance, $5.

Revenue Problems in France.

The protracted discussion on the commercial treaties in the French Legislature has produced the usual amount of conflicting facts and irreconcilable theories which are so invariably associated with questions of national finance. The most careless perusal of the voluminous collection of special pleadings for and against the renewal of the treaties of commerce is sufficient to make one sensible of the danger of attaching too much importance to statistics when used to illustrate the operation of any single principle. The proverbial pliancy of figures has never been better illustrated than in the different purposes they have been made to serve in the recent conflict between the rival schools of French economists.

It would be difficult to find in any country of the world an abler expositor of the protectionist doctrines than M. THIERS. It is nearly forty years ago since the great Orleanist Minister first employed his cultured and persuasive eloquence in claiming the exclusion of foreign products in the interest of native industry. Since then his convictions have never wavered, and his advocacy never faltered in sustaining the contest against tariff reduction. His great speech of the 22d of January, which for three hours held captive the attention of an audience only partially friendly to its views, possessed all the old vivacity, and was constructed with all the consummate art so long displayed by the veteran orator. And yet, apart from its remarkable clearness of statement, there was little to distinguish it from what less eminent men had already advanced on the same subject. After recapitulating the causes which rendered the French manufacturer incapable of sustaining an equal contest against those of England, Belgium and Switzerland, and the necessity that existed for protecting the native wool grower against his more favored competitors in Australia and La Plata, M. THIERS proceeds to demonstrate that the true market of France is her domestic one. Other nations may share the advantages and the perils of the commerce of the world. France has a rôle more humble, though the author thinks not less glorious—the development of her internal resources. Had she won the battle of Trafalgar instead of losing it, the result might, he admits, have been different; but, as things have gone, the French nation must confine itself to the destiny which has been marked out for it.

The bulk of the French Press join issue with M. THIERS on his facts as well as his deductions from them, and utterly refuse to indorse his somewhat antiquated theory about dispensing with an export trade. Be it noted that the protection demanded for French industry is set down by M. THIERS at the moderate rate of 15@20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Theoretically the present duties amount to ten or fifteen per cent., but it is said that various mercantile devices which are in future to be prevented, reduce the tax to six or seven per cent. The point most conclusively demonstrated in the whole controversy is, that a reduction of internal burdens is quite as essential to commercial prosperity as abatement of Customs duties. Switzerland beats the French manufacturer partly because of her splendid natural water power, but mainly because her artisans pay only half the taxation inflicted on those of France, while England, in addition to the strength possessed by a highly developed industrial system of long standing, is not exposed to the disadvantage of having the flower of her male population drained for a few years period of military service. No principle has been more frequently enunciated during this discussion than this, that all liberties have a certain organic unity. France has sacrificed much by her neglect of this great principle, and she cannot too soon advance in that course of national enfranchisement, in which the institution of a properly graduated revenue system is but one step.

Gulf Stream Meteorology.

Few subjects have of late excited more attention from scientific men than the Gulf Stream and its effects on our meteorology. Last Winter in England was most remarkable for its vernal and balmy mildness. But at the very season when the Gulf Stream was exerting the most unusual and paramount influence in mitigating the climate of the Isles, the Royal Geographical Society was debating whether there is in truth any Gulf Stream, or whether it is a myth. Facts, however, are stubborn things, and it would be hard for the Royal Society, by its unanimous verdict, to throw any suspicion over the existence or the potency of this great "river in the ocean."

The journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society, compiled from numberless observations, states that "one may travel from Land's End on the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude to John O'Groat's house, on the fifty-eighth parallel, without coming to a single place with an average temperature below 50°." Common sense would seem to demonstrate that, in a country as far north as Labrador, only by such an agency as the hot water of the great equatorial current could such a pleasant and salubrious climate be preserved. Ever since BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's day it has been known that, but for this tide rolling its blue and smoking waters to Western Europe, the shores of that continent would be more or less icebound. St. John's Harbor, Nova Scotia, according to Colonel SABINE, has been locked in the grip of the Frost King as late in the year as June. But the harbor of Hammerfest, on the northern coast of Norway, and within the Arctic Circle, latitude 70°, has at no recorded time ever been closed to shipping. Only fourteen times in eight hundred years has the River Thames been frozen over. And, what is of equal significance, our highest geographical authorities tell us that our Western coast, bathed by the recurvation of the great equatorial current of the Pacific Ocean, strikingly resembles Northwestern Europe. Even Alaska, in nearly the same latitude with the British Islands, is clothed like Ireland, and by a similar agency, with a mantle of green.

Our experience here in New-York may be worth something. For many weeks we have been experiencing just such weather as our transatlantic friends had last year. Our prevailing winds for the Winter have always been from the land, and we have always shivered under them. During the genial spell we have been passing through, the winds have blown from the sea, with warm rains, and, according to the views of an eminent meteorologist, may be regarded as the upper or return current of the trade winds from the tropics.

The Students at Bellevue.

The sharp reprimand given to some of the medical students by Professor JAMES R. WOOD, President of the Bellevue Hospital College, a week ago, for disgraceful conduct towards the lady students, has had its good effect, for at yesterday afternoon's lecture the bearing of the class was all that could be desired, not the slightest disrespect being shown to the members of the weaker sex who were present.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Week's Amusements.

Five Italian operas have been sung in New-York during the past week—"Masaniello" on Monday, at the Academy; "Maria de Rohan," at the Union League Theatre, on Tuesday; "Linda" at the Academy, on Wednesday, and "Il Ballo in Maschera" and "Fra Diavolo" at the same house on Friday and Saturday. "Masaniello" has not proved so great a success as we hoped, although Signor LEFRANC sang his part extremely well. The opera requires for its full effect a *Fenella* of first-rate merit, a really good tenor for *Alfonso*, a practiced soprano for the *Princess*, and a *mise en scene* that it did not seem worth while to afford for this occasion at the Academy. "Maria de Rohan," at the pretty Jerome Theatre, was, as we have already recorded, a decided success. Signor RONCONI deserves unstinted praise for the energy and philanthropic feeling he displayed in getting up this performance, no less than for the splendid ability of his acting in *Chevreuse*. To Mrs. LULAGER's merits as *Maria* we have already tried to do justice. We are glad to hear that the Samaritan Home for the Aged will benefit largely by the performance. The representation of "Linda" on Wednesday, at the Academy, was well attended and well received, but cannot be recorded as an unequivocal artistic success. Miss KELLOGG, who made her rentrée as the heroine, sang with even more than her usual excellence, but her support was, on the whole, weak, and in spite of the admirable acting of Signor RONCONI as *Antonio* the opera was not among the best rendered of the season. On Friday Dr. VALENTINE, an amateur, made his first appearance in public as *Renato* in "Il Ballo." The experiment was hardly justified by its results. *Renato* is one of the most difficult parts in the range, and it would be simply miraculous if a novice could give it anything like its proper dramatic effect, even were he capable of doing justice to its vocal requirements. The fatal blunder made by almost all tyros in art—that of thinking that what looks easy must be easy—has apparently not been escaped by Dr. VALENTINE. At times when he evidently thought he was on the same plane of intelligibility and general forcibleness with the artists around him he was merely inaudible; and his action, without being exactly either offensive or grotesque, was painfully tame and unequal to the needs of the situations. Dr. VALENTINE has a good voice and a good stage presence and may do great things yet; but he ought to understand that he has a vast deal to learn first, and that they are no true friends who would fain persuade him otherwise. Miss KELLOGG sang *Zerlina* charmingly, on Saturday, and delighted in the part an excellent house. "Rigoletto" is to be presented on Monday with Miss KELLOGG, RONCONI and LEFRANC in the chief parts,—a cast from which we hazard little in auguring a very fine performance.....

"School" has been charmingly placed upon the stage at Wallack's and is drawing excellent houses, as a matter of course. There is a pastoral beauty about the scenes and a quiet realism about the acting of this comedy which make it singularly enjoyable and warrant all the lavish praise they have elicited. We like Mr. LESTER WALLACK better in *Jack Poyntz* than in *Chalcots*, capital as was his performance of the latter character. Mr. GILBERT is wonderfully natural and lifelike as the *Doctor*; Mr. STODDARD, if a trifle exaggerated, very funny as *Krux*; Mr. FISHER carefully studied and appreciative of the scope for contrast in *Farintosh*, and Mr. MARLOWE easy and satisfactory in *Lord Beaufoy*. The ladies are no less acceptable, Miss MOORE as *Bella* and Miss GERMON as *Naomi Tighe* having made nice studies of their parts, with results that are always harmonious and interesting. "School" is without the military element of "Ours," and indeed is destitute of any sensational opportunities of any sort. It is, however, no less gratifying a performance for all that, and as it is thoroughly relished by the public it will doubtless remain on the bills for some time. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, having recovered from her late illness, was warmly welcomed last night on resuming her part of *Lady Teazle*; and the "School for Scandal" went off on the occasion with great spirit and applause. "Lost at Sea" is nearly ready, and we are told will eclipse all recent productions here in point of elaborate and costly scenic display.... Mr. FECHTER acts *Hamlet* to-morrow night at Niblo's—his *Lagardere* having crowded that large theatre for three weeks past. It is almost impossible that the scenery and appointments at Niblo's—the piece being produced for six nights only—should compare other than unfavorably with the admirable setting of "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre. But for this drawback the intelligent public will be thoroughly prepared, and will judge accordingly. Mr. FECHTER fought against and overcame greater obstacles of this sort in *Ruy Blas* than, from what we hear, he is likely to encounter in *Hamlet*. Whatever success he may gain in the latter character will be an artistic triumph, enhanced rather than diminished, by the comparative inadequacy of his surroundings. The house on Monday night, judging from present appearances, will be overwhelmingly great.... After long preparation, the *cheval de bataille* of the Grand Opera House season was produced on Monday in the shape of the "Twelve Temptations." The piece is worthless in a literary sense, but it is undeniably well gotten up, and some of the scenes surpass for splendor the best of any similar spectacle yet seen in New-York. Every one should have a look at the "Twelve Temptations," if only to judge how far the march of improvement has carried the decoration of our modern stage. Perhaps scenery artistically finer, more spiritual in design and suggestion, might be conceived; but it is difficult to imagine anything more gorgeously radiant than the "Transformation Scene" of this play, or, indeed, than one or two scenes that precede it.

Mr. FOX, too, acts *Hamlet* at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow evening. A "legion of prominent citizens" having addressed him on the subject requesting him to fill the part, Mr. FOX consented at once in a reply couched in the following terms:

> "*Hamlet.* The body is with the King, but the King is not with the body. The King is a thing—
> *Guildenstern.* A thing, my lord!
> *Hamlet.* Of nothing: bring me to him. HIDE FOX, and all after. [*Exeunt.*
> Not being at all inclined to be *hidden*, notwithstanding my friend—BOOTH's justly-famed impersonation, and masterly 'getting up' of SHAKESPEARE's 'Hamlet' have rendered it a somewhat difficult task, I cannot but yield to your earnest desire to witness my attempt in the part of H. D. (Hamlet, Dane.)"

So "Hamlet"—Mr. T. C. DE LEON's version of the play, be it understood—will be performed to-morrow. The company has been strengthened for the occasion, and new scenery has been painted.... The burlesque of "Faust" will be given at Wood's Museum until further notice.... At the Bowery Mr. J. B. STUDLEY will act as the star. He is to appear to-morrow in—"Hamlet!" ....We observe that a complete change of performance will characterize to-morrow evening's entertainment at the New-York Circus. Miss LUCILLE WATSON is to reappear, with several prominent artistes, and many novel features will be introduced.

"THE PASSIONS."

Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER's "choral symphonious painting," musically illustrative of COLLINS' "Ode to the Passions," was performed at Steinway Hall last evening. It is the work of a composer of undoubted talent and experience. A musician from boyhood, a violinist of eminence, a skilled professor, Mr. MOLLENHAUER's thoughts could hardly have had inadequate expression in a language of which he has been master almost from his birth. In his latest composition they are invested with their full weight, and if their effect is not as potent as the musician's friends could wish, their mode of utterance at least is unimpeachable. But it is with poets in music as with poets in words and in pictorial art. RUSKIN wisely holds that the painter who can reproduce objects upon canvas with ordinary fidelity has only accomplished as much towards becoming a great painter as a practiced grammarian and rhetorician has done towards being a laureate of verse. Mr. MOLLENHAUER's task has, it is true, been a less ambitious one than might be inferred, as he has chosen a text instead of seeking to create a text and comment, but it has been a difficult one. He has succeeded in it, we have said, in respect of the complete attainder of a limited ideal. But he has not fulfilled it with the genius of SCHUMANN and MENDELSSOHN, whose examples in symphony he has striven to imitate. Mr. MOLLENHAUER's music to "The Passions," judging from the one hearing we were privileged to have of it, is notable neither for melodic wealth, nor for that sensuousness of harmony which, in the productions of some composers, and especially in those of SPOHR, cause one to forget the slender allowance of thematic beauty. COLLINS' "Ode" is too well known to require recapitulation here with a view to recalling the variety of its episodes, and thus indicating the musician's resources. Mr. MOLLENHAUER has divided it into nine principal parts, and has sought to express in as many movements and after a descriptive prelude, Fear, Anger, Despair, Hope, Revenge, Jealousy, Melancholy, Cheerfulness and Joy. The contrast of subjects is sufficiently clear in the poem, and in the outlines of the music is also sufficiently distinct, the third movement (Fear) and the one denoting Cheerfulness being especially satisfactory; but no passage is to be singled out for evident or mystic beauty, or for positive individuality of idea or form. Taken in connection with the reading of the "Ode" during the performance, or with a perusal of the elaborate programme, the larger portion of the work makes, to our thinking, an impression akin to that produced by the orchestral music accompanying at intervals dramatic entertainments abroad and intensifying the power of certain situations. The scores of "Manfred" and of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" aside from their value as models of massiveness and symmetry, tell stories of their own. "The Passions," which were listened to last night with attention and approved by frequent applause, could not have had more careful and perfect instrumental interpretation than was given them by a large orchestra, admirably led by Mr. MOLLENHAUER himself. A choral illustration of Hope, more consolatory than hopeful in theme, was well rendered by the chorus, and occasional solo verses were sung with more precision than sentiment by Mme. SALVOTTI. The poem was read by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the value of whose personal presence would have been enhanced by a warmer interest in COLLINS' verses. Mr. MOLLENHAUER's symphony will be repeated at the same place this evening.

The Foreign Drama.

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PLAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* supplies the following article on Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new play, just now produced at the Queen's Theatre, in London. "The new work," it says, "owes its origin to a German play of some twenty years' standing, called 'Elizabeth, Prinzessin von England,' in five acts, 'with an after act,' of which Mme. CHARLOTTE VON-BIRCH PFEIFFER is the author. It seems probable that the lady, in her turn, was indebted for her materials to Mr. HARRISON AINSWORTH's 'Tower of London,' a romance which, fortified by some of Mr. GEORGE CRUIKSHANKS' most effective etchings, enjoyed a great popularity a generation ago, and, indeed, appeared in a melodramatic form at certain of the minor theatres. Mr. TOM TAYLOR has issued a kind of manifesto in which he makes avowal that he is under some obligation to the German writer, while he is careful to claim credit for a large measure of originality. He commenced his labors, it would appear, with an intention simply to adapt Mme. BIRCH-PFEIFFER's drama to the English stage, and his earlier scenes follow pretty closely the German original. By-and-by, however, he found it expedient to depart from the course he had prescribed to himself, to shut up the lady's book, and trust wholly to his own inventive faculties. Thus midway his drama ceases to correspond with Mme. BIRCH-PFEIFFER's, contains much new matter, and introduces characters who have no existence on the German stage. Towards the close of his task, however, as if fatigued with the responsibilities of creation, Mr. TAYLOR, like a lover who has only temporarily lapsed into infidelity, rejoins the object of his attentions, and terminates his drama much after her manner. It is plain, therefore, that there is quite as much native as foreign produce in 'Twixt Axe and Crown;' and though Mr. TAYLOR's advertisement is conveyed in somewhat self-assertive terms, he is to be complimented on the candor of his avowals. He was anxious to avoid, as he says, 'a newspaper discussion of the respective parts in the play of the German and English dramatists.' His ingenuousness is clearly thus placed beyond impeachment, it being understood that foreign authors must submit to this method of manipulating their works, and be content to be regarded for theatrical purposes rather as producers of raw material than of completely manufactured goods. If dispossessed of any credit that may be their lawful due in the matter, they are, by way of compensation, relieved of all liability in regard to the manner of submitting their achievements to the criticism of a distant audience. Taking Mr. TAYLOR's play as it stands, it may be accounted an attempt to present history as a dramatic entertainment of the Shakespearean school, and to bring upon the stage the reign of Queen MARY, the daughter of HENRY VIII., more especially with reference to her relations with her half-sister, the Princess ELIZABETH. The drama has both the merits and the defects of its class. The historical play suffers invariably from its foregone conclusion, and the impossibility, beyond certain limits, of molding and shaping its events to serve the purposes of theatrical effect. Its story is without the cohesion and completeness necessary to the exciting of dramatic interest. Long lapses of time necessarily separate its incidents, and its scenes and situations, however artfully they may be treated, hang loosely together. On the other hand, the playwright has considerable liberty, and his plea of 'history' enables him to evade compliance with the ordinary restrictions of dramatic composition. He can introduce all kinds of characters; he can let event follow event, ruled only by reference to his good pleasure in the matter; due sequence, consistency, and constructive skill are of small consideration with him. Deficiency in regard to plot, however, tells generally against the historical play. The dramatist has to contend with an unconcerned and apathetic audience. In this way Mr. TAYLOR's drama suffered. Its real theme, the supposed love of *Mary* and *Elizabeth* for *Courtenay*, Earl of Devonshire, is very slight, and cannot be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. *Mary* is jealous and vindictive, and confines *Elizabeth* and *Courtenay* in the Tower. The characters make many fervid speeches, but the interest cannot be fanned into a genuine flame. *Mary* dies; *Courtenay* dies; *Elizabeth* is left alone, and the play at last expires of a kind of inanition. The subject is, of course, eked out and supplemented in various ways. Mr. TAYLOR congratulates himself upon the number of subordinate characters he has introduced into his work; and certainly the best advice that can be tendered to him is that he should forthwith suppress the majority of these as mere hindrances to such action as there is in the drama, and deadweights upon its animation. There is a wonderful conspiracy between *Gardiner*, the Bishop of Winchester, and *Simon Renard*, the Spanish envoy, which, of course, leads to nothing. A pair of tedious lovers, faint reproductions of *Benedict* and *Beatrice*, flit across the stage. Then of course there is a measure of pageantry and scenic illusion of no very admirable kind. Further, there is an unlimited supply of blank verse; but, though an accomplished writer, Mr. TAYLOR is by no means a poet, and the trick of stilted pseudo-Elizabethan dialogue has lost much of its power to charm. It should be recognized, however, that the play has distinct literary merit, and in point of genuine worth is immeasurably in advance of many of the works which have recently enjoyed the favor of the town. It could only have been written by a man of literary taste and cultivation. Let it further be added that, though found occasionally tedious, its reception by the audience was, upon the whole, highly favorable. Certain of its defects, moreover, can be remedied by wholesome application of the pruning knife, and doubtless in future representations the actors will manifest improvement.

The Grand Army of the Constitution.

Since the organization of the First Camp of the Grand Army of the Constitution as a rival to the Grand Army of the Republic, large accessions to its numbers are said to have been made. As the new institution conducts all its business with closed doors, but little of its doings and sayings are permitted to be known. It is purely a Democratic organization, and, of course, will be conducted solely in the interest of that party. Several new camps have been opened during the past fortnight. A lively contest is now going on as to who shall be selected for State Commander. The names of Generals SLOCUM, PRATT, MCQUADE, WARD and others have been prominently mentioned for that position. General SAMUEL GRAHAM has been chosen by the parent camp as District Commander on Long Island. The post of Most Eminent Commander, it is understood, will be tendered to Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and, in case of his non-acceptance, Major-General HANCOCK will be the next choice of the order. The notice of the organization, published a fortnight ago, created considerable sensation amongst the members, and amongst soldiers of Democratic proclivities, and sundry high officials have been active in their endeavors to obtain information relative to the movement.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The steamship *City of Mexico*, from Sisal, Vera Cruz, *via* Havana Feb. 7, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of PURSER BENSHIMER (?) our Havana correspondence, later by three days than was that printed in the TIMES of yesterday, came promptly to hand.

Further Effects of the Murder of Castanon—The Assassination of Americans—Movements and Triumphs of Goyeneche.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The killing of CASTANON created a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards, and revived the dormant spirits of the ultras, and the revengeful feelings of those who think that the revolution can be finished by the assassination of private individuals. But in justice to the Volunteers, who are abused and accused of having committed every act of barbarity, I am compelled to state that private vengeance, so common among the inhabitants of this country, has also had a large share. The killing of LUNA is one of these cases, the murder being committed by a man whom he had displaced in the affections of his mistress. Other crimes were committed by negroes, and we have only one really authenticated case in which the murder was committed by the volunteers, namely, that of VICENTE DAUMY.

ASSASSINATION OF AMERICANS.

The telegraph has transmitted to you such accurate accounts of the few incidents attending the shooting of Mr. GREENWALDTH and of his associates that I need not rehearse the sad story. But it is to be noted that after GREENWALDTH was shot, the murderer fired two more shots, one at FOSTER and another at JOHNSON, both of whom were wounded. GREENWALDTH attempted to defend himself, but finding this useless, a number of the rabble and some volunteers having by that time gathered, the party sought to make their escape. The cry of "*ataje*," the stop thief of the Spaniards, was then raised, and the four innocent Americans were pursued by a rabble of at least 50 persons. GREENWALDTH was caught, and also JOHNSON and FOSTER, when the whole crowd began to beat them, GREENWALDTH expiring in a few moments. The other two were rescued by some policemen and armed volunteers, who carried them to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed. They were then brought to their houses, where both now lie in a very dangerous condition. The affair created intense excitement; and the action of the authorities, and a certain change in the public feeling, has demonstrated that such cowardly assassinations cannot and will not be permitted with impunity, the action of General RODAS in connection with this sad affair being ample evidence of the fact. The agent of the Associated Press called on him to learn the particulars of the matter as received by the General when he was immediately admitted to the General's private office, where the Governor, the Judge of the Supreme Court and several other prominent officials were assembled. The Captain-General was furious. His orders were that the perpetrators of the deed must be discovered at all hazards; that if caught, a drum head court martial be organized and the guilty parties shot within two hours. The Governor and Judiciary have put all the forces at their command in motion, the volunteer officers have promised to aid in discovering the culprits, and there is no doubt that the Captain-General is terribly in earnest, and so are all the other high officials. At the mentioning of offering a reward, the Captain-General said that although the Spanish law did not countenance or mention anything of this practice, and that a reward had never been offered before, he would nevertheless order $1,000 to be paid to any person who would capture or denounce the culprits. This promise will be published in the papers of to-morrow, and if there is any power yet in the land, and if the Police is fit for anything, I am sure that the guilty will be punished.

GOYENECHE'S CAMPAIGN.

This column, composed of some six thousand of the best drilled and best armed troops, having marched triumphantly from Santi Espiritu to Puerto Principe without having seen a single rebel, started on their new campaign Jan. 17, from Puerto Principe. For the purpose of ascertaining PUELLO's whereabouts, they took the direction of the Najasa district, which was reported to be full of insurgents and masked batteries and the centre of the rebel Government. For this purpose the division was divided into three columns, under the respective commands of Colonels TAJARDO, CHINCHILLA and General GOYENECHE. Colonel TAJARDO took the Santa Cruz turnpike and reached Najasa on the 21st, where he was joined by Colonel CHINCHILLA and the Commander-in-Chief. All the villages, ranchos and houses had been found burnt down by the rebels and every vestige of food destroyed or removed. The troops were continually harassed on the march, the rebels retreating as the Spaniards advanced, (with but little loss on either side,) until they reached the great rebel intrenched camp of Asiento, a long description of which is given in the official report. This was assaulted on all sides, and after a feeble resistance the rebels took to the woods, setting the large barracks on fire before retiring. Having got into the thick forests in the rear of the fortress, they were not pursued. After this affair General GOYENECHE states he heard PUELLO had retreated towards St. Miguel, and he resolved to repair thither for further orders, flanking the rebel positions; no enemies, however, were found in the intrenchments. The Spanish troops bivouacked at Tana and thence marched to Libanica, having had several small brushes with the enemy, who invariably retreated. The Spaniards captured here a youth who is reported to be either the son or the nephew of President CESPEDES. After leaving Savanilla the Spanish division took up their line of march through the Imias forest, where the whole rebel force had concentrated for a fight. Their strength is estimated by GOYENECHE as being about 1,800 men with three pieces of artillery. They were well protected with good intrenchments and a stockade. But the flank movements of GOYENECHE's forces and a few timely shells set the rebels again in motion, and after destroying the works, attending to the wounded and burying the dead, the column marched back into Puerto Principe with five prisoners. The enemy is reported to have lost seventy-seven killed, among these six officers, many wounded and sixteen prisoners. The Spaniards lost one officer and four soldiers killed, and three officers and twenty-two soldiers wounded. Great injury was done the rebels by the destruction of the warehouses, workshops, &c. The army is, of course, extolled for instances of extraordinary valor, suffering and privations of all kinds.

QUASIMODO.

The Newark Murder—Verdict of Guilty in the Second Degree.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening the jury in the case of LEONHARDT SCHUBE, who murdered CONRAD STOOL, came in, and returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The jury had been out some thirty hours, having been unable to agree on the degree of crime.

Murder Trial in Newark—Arraignment of Rosanna Rogers, the Alleged Murderess of her Step-Brother.

The case of ROSANNA ROGERS, the girl who is charged with having killed her step brother, JAMES SHERIDAN, at Newark, N. J., on the 10th of November last, came up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. It will be remembered that on the night in question JAMES SHERIDAN, a longshoreman, residing at No. 46 Oxford-street, paid a visit to his step mother, and while there became involved in a quarrel with his step sister, the accused, who, as is alleged, struck him on the head with a smoothing iron, thereby causing his death. Next morning an inquest was held and a verdict to the effect that JAMES SHERIDAN came to his death at the hands of ROSANNA ROGERS, and that ROSANNA ROGERS was guilty of manslaughter. The case was called at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Several witnesses were examined. Mrs. ELLEN SHERIDAN, widow of the deceased, testified to the fact of the quarrel, and swore that ROSANNA knocked JAMES down, his head falling against a window; that he died next morning and that before his death ROSANNA had come to his bedside and said: "Oh, what did he menace to fight with me for?" Dr. DODD, the County Physician, testified to having made a post-mortem examination of the deceased and found the cause of death to have been the blow on the head. Mrs. SHERIDAN was again called, and the case was then adjourned until Monday evening.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, presented the resolutions of the Louisville Commercial Convention in favor of granting aid to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. SCHUMAKER, of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 87, of Brooklyn, favoring an increase of the duties on imported cigars. Also of the Columbia Iron Works, and of other manufacturers of steel tools, against the increase of the duties on steel.

By Messrs. STRONG, STARKWEATHER, KNAPP and KELLOGG, several petitions for an increase of the duty on cigars.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, of the Norwich File Works, for a reduction of the tariff on steel.

By Mr. O'NEILL, of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, for the proper rank, &c., to the Medical Officers of the Navy.

By Mr. KELLOGG, a like petition from the Medical Institution of Yale College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio—Directing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General WILLIAM SCHANDLAY, late United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to be sent to his late home in Portage County, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LOGAN—For the relief of NORMAN WIARD. Referred.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory—Granting lands for a railroad from the Columbia River to Puget Sound. Referred.

By Mr. BANKS—Granting a pension to JOHN KEITH, the old revolutionary soldier to whom the privilege of the floor was given a few days since. Referred.

By Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—To authorize the sale of a small detached piece of land belonging to the Springfield Armory. Passed.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To regulate the rank of staff officers in the navy. Referred.

By Mr. JUDD—To construe section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, exempting certain manufactures from the Internal tax, so as not to treat as manufacturers hog packers, lard renderers, or persons engaged in saving hams or canning meats, or in the provision trade, &c., and to refund on it taxes already collected.

Mr. COX hoped this bill would be reported and passed without delay, as it affected the whole provision business of the United States.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DEPARTMENT BALANCES.

Mr. BECKS offered a resolution

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of unexpended balances for the various departments at the end of each fiscal year.

Mr. WARD objected.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that the resolution only directed the Secretary to do what was his duty under the law to do, and which had been always done until last year.

Mr. WARD withdrew his objection, and the resolution was adopted.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAIR in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. DAWES, of New-York, yesterday, to strike out the appropriation for reporters for the *Congressional Globe* was discussed for half-an-hour and rejected, only three members voting for it.

Mr. FINKELNBURG moved to reduce the item for public printing from $500,000 to $350,000, based on the proposed abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, suggested that it would not be desirable to cut down this item, as it was not too much for the absolutely necessary printing, and promised that his committee would report a bill on the subject of printing which would meet the most economical desire of the House.

Mr. DAWES said there were four items of printing which had nothing to do with the franking privilege, and which alone amounted to $363,306. These items were: For the Patent Office, $67,900; for the Treasury Department, which used to be done at the Treasury, $36,200; for all the Departments, $156,746; and for the Post Office printing, $102,000.

The discussion occupied about an hour, and was further participated in by Messrs. ELA, SARGENT, MAYNARD, LAFLIN and BUTLER of Massachusetts, the latter suggesting that if the heads of departments or of bureaus were not fit to be trusted with ordering the amount of printing which they required, they were not fit to be trusted with their positions. He thought that was a matter which might safely be left to those officers without interference on the part of the House.

Mr. DAWES commented upon the lecture read to the House by his "gentle colleague," whose conversion seemed as sudden and remarkable as that of him who traveled to Damascus. He (DAWES) apprehended it to be his duty whenever such a question was before the House, faithfully, calmly, justly and impartially, but without fear, favor, or affection, to make diligent inquiry where every dollar of the public money had gone or might go; and so long as he had the confidence of the House and of the country, he should continue to pursue that course without regard to such lectures.

Mr. BUTLER disclaimed all intention of lecturing the House, and desired once for all to put a bar against the analogy between Saul of Tarsus and himself. He had heard it nineteen times and a half in the House. There were three things which he thought might be omitted hereafter, because the country understood them; first, that he had voted for JEFF. DAVIS; second, that he had got a sudden conversion, and third, that he had not been in the Republican Party as long as some other people—all that was true. He had no doubt that in the old times there were men who stood by Judas, and against Paul, because Judas was the old Apostle. [Laughter.]

The amendment was rejected.

One of the items for the library of Congress brought out an attack from Mr. WOOD against the librarian for admitting books of a scurrilous, infamous and indecent character to its shelves, specifying particularly a scurrilous and libellous assault upon a member of the House, a calumny published anonymously against him during a heated political caucus. The Librarian was defended by Mr. HALDEMAN, who said he had never met a librarian more thoroughly acquainted with the books in his charge than that gentleman; by Mr. PALMER, who intimated that the pamphlet complained of was one making grave charges against Mr. WOOD while Mayor of New-York; by Mr. BANKS, on general and personal grounds.

In reference to the item for periodicals and newspapers for the library, Mr. POTTER called attention to the absence of all facilities for having access to the magazines; and Mr. DAWES thought the suggestion was a good one and should be taken into consideration by the Library Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment requiring the library to be kept open in the evening from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock. Agreed to.

The appropriations for the botanical garden provoked the usual criticism, but they passed without amendment.

The Committee rose, having disposed of about one-fifth of the bill, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The District-Attorney to His Anonymous Correspondents.

The District-Attorney of Kings County makes the following explicit reply to numerous anonymous communications received by him while conducting the prosecution in the Hayes murder case:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, KINGS COUNTY,
NO. 3 COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 12, 1870.

To the River Thieves, Cut Throats and Murderers of New-York and Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the numerous communications recently addressed to me by members of your powerful fraternity, in relation to EDWIN PERRY, Esq., and to respectfully inform you in answer thereto that that gentleman has been admitted to bail.

The delay in notifying you of the latter circumstance, was occasioned entirely by my ignorance of the fact, before the official announcement this morning; but you, whose sources of information are so much better than my own, that you were aware of the result in Cherry-street two days ago, will readily and kindly excuse the omission on my part; and in view of the satisfactory conclusion, will probably be good enough to forego your amiable intentions, so forcibly and warmly expressed towards myself in the communications already referred to. I deem it all the more necessary to call your attention to the subject, as the immunity heretofore occasionally enjoyed by you in your praiseworthy business has been recently increased to such an extent as to render murder in this county entirely and absolutely safe hereafter, no risk whatever attaching to the felonious taking of human life.

Having accomplished all that you desired however; having strong and reliable assurance of protection and immunity hereafter for whatever you may do, you will at once perceive, Messrs. river thieves, cut throats and murderers, that there is no absolute necessity at present existing for the destruction of my insignificant life; and this being so, may I be permitted to indulge the hope that you will kindly permit me to live a short time longer, at least until I again offend by attempting to bring any of your distinguished members to justice.

Besides, gentlemen, as your business is done out of Court and mine is done in Court, we will not necessarily conflict hereafter, and inasmuch as your business will be done out of Court before I begin in Court, we need not necessarily quarrel any more.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

S. D. MORRIS.

TRAIN'S EPIGRAM ON THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—[illegible] BENNETT & SON.—Tammany to-night. Last night of the "Bad Dickey" Preacher. Reserved seats without extra charge. Tickets, 50 and 25 cents. Joe Howard will give a full report to-morrow.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR's HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at 16 Bond-street, New-York.

DIED.

BARRELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 11, GEORGE BARRELL, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, on Harrison-st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. A train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood the following day.

BUTTLE.—On Friday morning, Feb. 11, ROBERT BUTTLE, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 331 Grand-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CLERKE.—On Monday, Jan. 17, at his residence, No. 60 Mountjoy-square, Dublin, General Sir JOHN AUGUSTUS CLERKE, K. H., Colonel 75th Regiment, British Army, aged 74 years.

FIELD.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday, Feb. 11, FRED. F. FIELD, of Field & Co.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCAFFREY.—On Friday morning, Dr. CHARLES McCAFFREY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 108 West 22d-st., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

McDONALD.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 12, RACHEL, widow of Thomas McDonald, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 17 Perry-st., corner of Waverley-place, without further notice.

OWENS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, REBECCA OWENS, widow of Thomas Owens, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, the 13th inst., from her late residence, No. 36 Lewis-st.

PITBLADDO.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 10, WILLIAM PITBLADDO, aged 62 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 20th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PAYNE.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. J. W. Payne, and daughter of the late Henry A. Wilmerding.

PROUT.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, JAMES H. PROUT, of Cornwall, England, and for many years resident of this City.

Funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) at 3 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA AND GLASS
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be sold out before May 1, next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store 25x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DYSPEPSIA phthisis, diarrhœa, &c., cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. Cure No. 73,448: TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 24, 1869.—I have found Du Barry's Revalenta Food the "sine qua non" for indigestion. J. C. BOARDMAN, M. D. J. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., New-York, and at all druggists and grocers.

TRAIN "EXCORIATES THE LAWyers and Exposes the Doctors," at Tammany TO-NIGHT. Positively the last night of the most eloquent, fearless and popular speaker in America. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Joe Howard will give a full report to-morrow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ
"NUNS AND NUNNERIES,"
By an Ex-Officer of the Court of Rome, in this week's
CHRISTIAN UNION.
J. B. FORD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

READ
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
"STAR ARTICLE" ON
BOOKS AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
In this week's
CHRISTIAN UNION.
J. B. FORD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

READ
CHINESE LETTER FROM A CHINAMAN,
In this week's
CHRISTIAN UNION.
J. B. FORD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:
1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 163 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
16—No. 273 West 25th-st., corner 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M., No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 441 2d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at 3 P. M. at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE will preach at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

"LIGHT ON A HIDDEN WAY," WILL be the subject of Rev. J. M. PULLMAN's discourse, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Sixth Universalist Church; services at 10½ o'clock; hereafter the evening church and seats will be entirely free; services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited both morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Stated Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra services on the first and third Sundays of the month at 3 P. M. A course of lectures now in progress, 7½ P. M., on *Bible Scenes in Palestine*, from personal experience of the Rector. Seats provided on application to the Sexton.

REV. J. B. HARRISON WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Subject: Morning—*Apprenticeship*. Evening—*Humility*. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*The Process of Spiritual Life by Grafting*. Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION WILL BE discussed at the public Temperance meeting THIS EVENING, in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of Standard Division No. 116 Sons of Temperance.
EDWARD C. ENRIGHT, Chairman.

UNITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNItarian Society of New-York City,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*What Advantage is there in being a Liberal Christian?* All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., two doors above 45th-st.—Service at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 13, the first anniversary of the Church, the Rector will give an account in the morning of the growth and success of the parish. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. GEER will preach.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st. Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation, new building, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Feb. 13. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF ALbany Bethel) will preach in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on *The Prisoner in a Strait*.

REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

TRAIN'S EIGHTH AND LAST SENsation Sermon—"Tammany" TO-NIGHT. Admission 25 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Joe Howard will give a full report to-morrow.

REV. I. S. WILLES, PASTOR 37TH-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Mary's Character and Choice*. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST.—REV. THOMAS S. PRESTON will preach at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, Feb. 13, upon *The Infallibility of the Pope*.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. MCARTHUR, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, SUNDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

HEAR TRAIN AT TAMMANY, SUNDAY NIGHT, with as much of the *Old Jingles of the Bible* as the audience can stand.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST OF MORE than twenty years' experience, is open for an engagement where congregational music is desired. Address DIAPASON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEB. 14, 1870.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 301 BROADWAY,
(St. Nicholas Hotel Block,)
ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870.

I shall offer a large stock of superior quality all-wool Empress Cloths, comprising all the new and desirable Spring colors, at 50c. per yard; this quality is now held by importers at 90c. by the case to wholesale houses.

ALSO,

a complete assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for the Spring trade, comprehending all the latest novelties, which range in price from 15 cents per yard upwards.

ALSO,

a full line of FRENCH PRINTS, PRINTED PERCALES, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS and PIQUES, which I shall sell at a great reduction from former prices.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, I shall open a very complete line of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doilies, Linen Sheetings, Diapers and Nottingham Lace Curtains, which I shall offer at retail at CLOSE WHOLESALE prices, which will afford a SAVING to the consumer of AT LEAST 25 PER CENT.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 301 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS.

At $1 00 .... worth $1 50
At 1 25 .... worth 1 75
At 1 75 .... worth 2 15
At 2 00 .... worth 2 60
At 2 50 .... worth 3 15
At 3 00 .... worth 3 60
At 3 50 .... worth 4 50
At 4 50 .... worth 5 50
At 4 75 .... worth 6 00

Competent judges assert that I am offering better silks for the price than can be found elsewhere, and judging by the great quantity sold by me daily, I am satisfied that their judgment is correct. COMPARISON INVITED.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 301 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 301 BROADWAY.
LYONS SILK VELVETS

At $3 25 .... worth $5 00
At 4 00 .... worth 6 50
At 5 00 .... worth 7 50
At 6 00 .... worth 10 00
At 7 00 .... worth 12 00

And upwards.

Before the suspension of specie payments, and when the tariff was 40 per cent. lower than at the present time, silk velvets were sold at wholesale at a higher price than I am now offering them at retail.

SILK PLUSHES.
New lot just opened
At 80c., last week at 90c. .... worth $3 00

IRISH POPLINS.
Best quality, $1 85 .... worth $2 25

FRENCH ROLL POPLINS
At 60c., cost in gold $1 15
At $1 00, cost in gold 1 36
At 1 25, cost in gold 1 47

DRESS PATTERNS.
$1 25 .... worth $2 25
1 75 .... worth 3 50
2 25 .... worth 4 00
2 75 .... worth 5 00

And upwards.

With each pattern buttons and trimmings suitable for the material will be furnished without charge.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
SPRING STYLES,

bought during the Fall at low prices, and will be retailed at less than the gold cost to import.

Recollect that the balance of my stock of Fall and Winter Dress Goods is now being offered at prices at which you can afford to purchase, even if you do not need them for consumption for the next twelve months to come.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTION DEPARTMENT.
BUTTONS.

1 card Jet Dress Buttons, 3 doz. 5c. .... worth 5c. pr. doz.
1 card Jet Dress Buttons, 3 doz. 10c. .... worth 10c. pr. doz.
1 card Jet Dress Buttons, 3 doz. 15c. .... worth 15c. pr. doz.
1 card Jet Dress Buttons, 4 doz. 20c. .... worth 20c. pr. doz.
1 card Jet Dress Buttons, 4 doz. 25c. .... worth 25c. pr. doz.
1 card Jet Dress Buttons, 1½ doz. 25c. .... worth 75c. pr. doz.
1 card Silk Dress Buttons, 3 doz. 40c. .... worth 50c. pr. doz.
1 card Velvet Dress Buttons, 3 doz. 50c. .... worth 80c. pr. doz.
1 card Silk Dress Buttons, 6 doz. 75c. .... worth 50c. pr. doz.
1 card Fancy Dress Buttons, 3 doz. 60c. .... worth 50c. pr. doz.
1 card Fancy Dress Buttons, 3 doz. 25c. .... worth 25c. pr. doz.
1 card Shirt Buttons, 12 doz., 4c. .... worth 4c. pr. doz.
1 card Shirt Buttons, 12 doz., 10c. .... worth 6c. pr. doz.
1 card Shirt Buttons, 22 doz., 15c. .... worth 5c. pr. doz.
1 card Pearl Shirt Buttons, 12 doz., 50c. .... worth 10c. pr. doz.
1 card Pearl Shirt Buttons, 12 doz., 75c. .... worth 15c. pr. doz.
1 card Linen Buttons, 12 doz., 80c. .... worth 10c. pr. doz.

BRUSHES.

1 good Tooth Brush, 5c. .... worth 10
1 good Tooth Brush, 10c. .... worth 20
1 good Tooth Brush, 15c. .... worth 30
1 good Tooth Brush, 25c. .... worth 50
1 good Nail Brush, 15c. .... worth 30
1 good Nail Brush, 25c. .... worth 50
1 good Nail Brush, 50c. .... worth $1 00
1 good Hair Brush, 10c. .... worth 20
1 good Hair Brush, 15c. .... worth 30
1 good Hair Brush, 25c. .... worth 50
1 good Hair Brush, 35c. .... worth 70
1 good Hair Brush, 50c. .... worth 1 00
1 good Cloth Brush, 20c. .... worth 40
1 good Cloth Brush, 35c. .... worth 60
1 good Cloth Brush, 50c. .... worth 1 00
1 good Hat Brush, 25c. .... worth 50
1 good Lather Brush, 5c. .... worth 15
1 good Lather Brush, 10c. .... worth 20
1 good Lather Brush, 15c. .... worth 25
1 good Lather Brush, 25c. .... worth 50
1 good Shoe Brush, 15c. .... worth 30
1 good Shoe Brush, 20c. .... worth 37
1 good Shoe Brush, 30c. .... worth 45

COMBS.

3 good Ivory fine Combs for 10c. .... each worth 10c.
1 good Ivory fine Comb for 5c. .... worth 12c.
1 good Ivory fine Comb for 10c. .... worth 20c.
1 good Ivory fine Comb for 15c. .... worth 27c.
1 good Ivory fine Comb for 20c. .... worth 35c.
1 good dressing Comb, 5c. .... worth 10c.
1 good dressing Comb, 10c. .... worth 20c.
1 good dressing Comb, 15c. .... worth 25c.
1 good dressing Comb, 20c. .... worth 37c.

Great assortment of fancy black combs from 5c. to 25c. each.

PINS.

6 papers good pins for 20c. .... worth 10c. per paper
6 papers English pins for 35c. .... worth 15c. per paper
1 package hair pins (200) for 15c. .... worth 30c. per paper

NEEDLES.

10 papers best (assorted) for 50c. .... worth 15c. per paper

THREAD AND MACHINE TWIST.

8 spools good Machine Twist, all colors, (warranted 100 yards,) for 50c. .... worth 15c. per spool
6 spools Clark's Cotton for 45c. .... worth 10c. per spool
8 spools best 200-yard Glace Thread for 25c. .... worth 5c. per spool
11 bunches best Linen Thread for 35c. .... worth 15c. per bunch
1 spool best Linen Machine Thread (200 yards) for 12c. .... worth 25c. per spool

BINDINGS.

1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 30c. .... worth 75c.
1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 45c. .... worth $1 00
1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 50c. .... worth 1 20
1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 60c. .... worth 1 20
1 roll Carpet Binding for 15c. .... worth 35c.
1 roll Carpet Binding for 18c. .... worth 40c.
1 roll Carpet Binding for 25c. .... worth 50c.
12 good Stay Binding for 60c. .... worth 10c. per roll
12 best Stay Binding for $1 10 .... worth 20c. per roll

GENTS' PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

1 box of 10 Collars for 5c. .... worth 15c. per box
1 box of 10 Collars for 10c. .... worth 20c. per box
1 box of 10 Collars for 15c. .... worth 35c. per box
1 box of Cuffs, 10 pairs for 30c. .... worth 50c. per box

TOILET SOAPS.

1 box fancy Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 12 cakes for 30c. .... worth 60
1 box fancy Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 6 cakes for 30c. .... worth 60
1 box Honey Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 6 cakes for 30c. .... worth 60
1 box Honey Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 6 cakes for 50c. .... worth 90
1 cake Lubin's, (genuine,) 40c. .... worth 55
1 box Tooth Soap, 10c. .... worth 25

TOILET POWDERS.

1 package Lubin's, (assorted perfumes,) 15c. .... worth 30
1 box Lily White, 5c. .... worth 15
1 box Lily White, 8c. .... worth 15
1 box Lily White, 10c. .... worth 25

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.

At 8c. per bottle .... worth 15
At 10c. per bottle .... worth 25
At 15c. per bottle .... worth 25
At 25c. per bottle, best quality, (small size) .... worth 50
At 50c. per bottle, best quality, (large size) .... worth 75
At 60c. per bottle, Lubin's (genuine) .... worth 90

COLOGNE.

At 25c. per bottle .... worth 50
At 50c. per bottle .... worth 80
At 65c. per bottle .... worth $1 00
At 85c. per quart .... worth 1 50

POMADE.

At 10c. per jar .... worth 20
At 20c. per jar .... worth 30
At 25c. per jar .... worth 50
At 35c. per jar .... worth 70
At 75c. per jar .... worth $1 25
At 80c. per jar .... worth 1 50

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
(of the best quality imported,)
At $1 80 per pound, or 50c. for 4 ounces; worth 20c. per ounce, or $3 20 per pound.
A good assortment of colors.

SKATES.

NEW-YORK CLUB, $4 per pair .... worth $6 50
BOYS' CLUB, 45c. .... worth 75
LADIES' CLUB, $2 75 .... worth 5 50

CASH'S COVENTRY FRILLING.

No. 1, at 25c. .... worth 50
No. 2, at 40c. .... worth 55
No. 3, at 45c. .... worth 60
No. 5, at 55c. .... worth 70
No. 7, at 65c. .... worth 80
No. 15, at 75c. .... worth 90

SANDRINGHAM FRILLING.

⅜-inch at 45c. .... worth 60
½-inch at 55c. .... worth 65
⅝-inch at 65c. .... worth 80
¾-inch at 75c. .... worth 90
1-inch at 85c. .... worth $1 00
1¼-inch at $1 .... worth 1 20
1½-inch at $1 15 .... worth 1 35
2-inch at $1 35 .... worth 1 60

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 301 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.—Sermons for the people. Strangers cordially invited. On SUNDAY EVENING, the fifteenth sermon in the course of sermons, by Rev. Dr. HABBOLD, of Florida. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.

CHRISTIAN WORK.—THE AMERICAN Christian Commission, whose object is to interest and aid the churches in the great work of Evangelizing the masses, will hold a public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. SEAVER's, in Henry-st., SABBATH, 13th inst., at 7½ P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Revs. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of the Commission.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, REV. GEORGE B. THRALL, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in the school building opposite the Court House, on 57th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. On SUNDAY, Feb. 13, Rev. RICHARD B. DUANE, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, will preach. Sunday School at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

BROTHER AND SISTER DURAND will preach in New-York SUNDAY, Feb. 13, as follows: Brother DURAND at No. 435 Grand-st., corner Clinton, 10½ A. M., and at No. 133 West 24th-st., 3 o'clock P. M. Sister DURAND at No. 133 West 24th-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at No. 435 Grand-st., 3 o'clock P. M. Subjects—*Prophecy, Signs of the Times, and Tidal Waves*.

ST. PHILLIP'S PROTESTANT EPIScopal Church, Mulberry, near Bleecker-st.—There will be a series of Sunday evening services at this Church. SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Rev. Dr. S. R. JOHNSON, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity, will preach. Services 7½. A collection will be made for the benefit of the Church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNday School Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. W. P. PAXSON, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union for Missouri, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of the City Mission.

CALVARY CHAPEL, IN THE SIXTH Ward.—The new Calvary Chapel, No. 163 Worth-st., Rev. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Pastor, will be open for religious services SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. KENDRICK and others. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the evening, by Rev. CHARLES A. BRIGGS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Necessity, Nature and Agency of Regeneration*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Bible Description of Heaven*. Baptizing in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday School Union will meet with the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES, D. D., and others. Subject—*The Essentials for a Sunday School Teacher*.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR. Theme—*The Missionary History of Christianity* in the morning; *Missionary History of Methodism* in the evening. No money raised. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER. Evening subject—*Church Music*. Seamen invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 and 2.

REV. F. SILL, RECTOR OF ST. AMbrose Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Evening service at the usual hour—7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES, at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. HOWLAND at 7½ P. M. on the "History of Ritual." At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Leaven Hid in Three Measures of Meal*. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, of Camden, N. J., will supply our pulpit on SUNDAY, 13th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Mr. DAVIES will also deliver the TUESDAY EVENING Lecture.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL'S monthly Concert, at Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will be addressed on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. W. H. BIDWELL, distinguished traveler in Europe and Palestine; also, Rev. GEO. H. HALL and others. Public invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Question—*Do the Scriptures Teach that the Righteous Go to Heaven at Death, and the Wicked into a Hell of Torment?* An answer to the question will be given. Service at 10½ A. M. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. N. B.—For pews, inquire of FLOYD SMITH, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BIBLE AND OUR COMMON Schools.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will deliver an address on this subject, at the Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ P. M., under the auspices of the P. U. C. Rev. Dr. WM. BUTLER will preside. Admission free.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening. All are cordially invited.

THE HISTORY OF RITUAL, AN ILlustration of the Conservative Power of the Church.—A sermon on this subject will be preached by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPulchre, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

A POPULAR SERIES OF SERMONS will be preached in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church, 31st-st., near 2d-av. Opening sermon by Rev. HENRY MONTGOMERY, D.D., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free. All invited.

TRAIN—THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING AT TAMMANY.—"HYPOCRISY CONTROLS PULPIT, PARTY AND PRESS!" Admission, 25 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Joe Howard will give a full report to-morrow.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—A free lecture by Rev. JOHN H. BRODT in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Subject—*Mexico and its People*, with pictorial illustrations.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 39 East 39th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning and Rev. WILLIAM M. JONES in the evening. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY, A. M., 10½, and P. M., at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. CHAMBERS.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL SPEAK BEfore the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects, morning—*Church Property*; Evening—*Dissatisfied Children*.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 13, at the usual hour. Subject, in the morning—*The Second Birth*.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st., Feb. 13, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. S. STEVENS, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MORMONISM.—IN HIS DISCOURSE, ON SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square, Bishop SNOW will give the *True History of the Origin of Mormonism*. Seats free.

ELDER C. C. FOOTE WILL PREACH in Christian Chapel, on 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible subjects only discussed. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*God is Spirit*.

SPIRITUALISM CIRCLES FOR INvestigation this SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. and 7 evening, at No. 67 East 12th-st., opposite Stewart's.
J. B. CONKLIN, Test Medium.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Chapel, will preach in the evening.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL preach in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. D. FOSS WILL PREACH IN the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SABBATH EVENING at 7 o'clock. Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

NEW FLOATING CHURCH.—REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach in the afternoon of next SUNDAY. Divine service at 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—I. W. WILLIAMS, Rector [illegible].

THE GOSPEL AMONG THE THIEVES

Another Chapter of the Church Militant—A Burglar Turned Missionary.

The writer in the *Inter-national*, from whence we lately quoted, furnishes some additional details of the work of Evangelization which is being conducted among the thieves of the English metropolis. These we translate for the benefit of our readers. On the same evening that I accompanied Rev. ARTHUR MURSELL to the thieves' festival, a meeting of a no less extraordinary character was taking place in the New Cut. A tolerably spacious building, situated in that locality, had been converted from a singing-saloon into a meeting house, which has been christened Gospel Hall. On the evening in question, a very remarkable company of about two hundred persons were assembled in this place. The presiding genius was no other than Mr. EDWARD WRIGHT, better known under his professional designation of Mickey Moon. Ask the first thief you meet who is Mickey Moon, and he will tell you that some years ago he was a brother of the craft, and achieved great distinction as a pickpocket and burglar, but that now he wears a black coat and a white collar—that Mickey has, in fact, turned preacher.

Mr. WRIGHT himself relates that his conversion took place in listening to a sermon one Sunday in Astley's Amphitheatre. Since then he has devoted his life to working for the salvation of his comrades, and has not ceased by night or day to exhort them to repentance. On the evening of which we speak, the converted burglar had gathered round him some two hundred and twenty professional thieves. In order to be admitted it was necessary to prove having undergone a criminal conviction, and after being admitted each individual was regaled with a basin of soup and a large piece of bread. More than three hundred claimed admission. Among the two hundred whom claims were allowed there were about a dozen noted burglars who had suffered several years transportation. Six of these, still young, represented together a total of sixty-seven years of hard labor. The remainder were composed of subordinate grades, such as "smide pitchers," whose functions I can't explain, "bluey hunters," whose department is to strip lead from the house tops, and "prigs," or ordinary thieves. The devoted WRIGHT had the utmost trouble to keep order. The crowd threatened to break open the doors and to take forcible possession of the soup and bread, and sundry interlopers had found entrance into the room. My friends, said WRIGHT to the thieves who were provided with tickets, there are only a certain number of plates of soup and pieces of bread, and a certain number of people to consume them; so keep your eyes open and come down upon any one that attempts to secure more than her share. After this repast the quondam burglar proceeded to deliver a discourse, in the course of which he related the circumstances under which his conversion had taken place. Before he was seventeen he had broken into several houses, and had received twenty-four stripes with the cat-o'-nine-tails. Although these lashes, he said, had failed to reach his heart, it melted at the sound of the words which called him to repentance. When his hearers failed to accord him a due amount of attention, or when a disturbance broke out in any part of the room, the orator shouted: Let the strangers present see you are men, and do not give them occasion to say that you have descended to the level of brutes. One of the wortlies present contradicted WRIGHT so incessantly that the entire meeting demanded his expulsion. No, no, interposed the preacher, don't chuck him out, whisper in a quiet and friendly way into his ear, "Now, then, you bleeding idiot, how long is being done with your noise?" The rebellious auditor considered the remark as made and held his tongue. In this way two hours passed over. After the discourse the greater part of the audience left, but several remained to assist at a religious service which took place immediately after.

A Female Gathering in Gospel Hall.

As a sequel to the above we present an interesting account, furnished by the London *Daily News*, of a similar entertainment chiefly composed of female thieves, under the Presidency of the converted burglar above noted. The supper being intended especially for female (as one given last week was devoted to male) thieves, the women as had exclusive, or almost exclusive, possession of the floor, and the men were sent up into the gallery. When there they were so much removed from observation that we shall not attempt minutely to describe their appearance. Suffice it to say that, although the countenances of one or two seemed to indicate recollections of the crank, and to suggest possibilities of the lash, they behaved upon the whole very quietly and orderly. Once or twice while WRIGHT was speaking he felt it necessary to call them to order, and at last he asked some of "our navvy brethren" to go and sit among them. We are ignorant of the exact authority enjoyed or exercised by a "navvy brother," but their presence in the gallery was sufficient to procure complete silence among its occupants, and NED had no further occasion to rebuke them. The women who, as we have said, numbered about seventy, were of all ages, from 16 to 60, or probably more. Babies—and one there was so wizen and so wan, so small of size, and so pinched of feature that it seemed not like the offspring of a human mother—although all trace of humanity was not yet beaten out of the features of the thin pale girl who held her in her arms—but rather like a juvenile ape or monkey which by some freak of Nature had approached more than ordinarily close to a resemblance to mankind—we do not include in this calculation. All the women and girls were, to judge from their appearance, thieves of the meanest and most miserable kind. There was no show of finery or pride, or even bravado, about them. They did not include among their number a single specimen of the gentle-mannered, elegantly-clad "indy" who flinches a purse in an omnibus, or whips a roll of costly lace from a counter, or of the stalwart, manlike, audacious "Moven" who holds a foolish "fast" man with his arms while her partner knocks him on the head and rifles his pockets of his watch and valuables. All had the appearance of petty paltry pilferers, and pilferers with whom pilfering had gone very hard, and to whom it had brought few comforts, and much bitterness and suffering. With the exception of two or three girls in one of the front benches, who wore bright wraps round their necks and showy feathers in their jaunty hats, the clothes of all were mean, and poor, and scanty; their faces were pinched and drawn, and their bodies, and their manner was watchful, timid and cowed. Of the few girls who looked better fed and better clothed, who still retained some of the freshness of girlhood and some of the daring mirth of youth and innocence, two or three were afflicted with racking coughs that shook them as if they would tear to rags their frail and tale of consumptive exposure to wind and rain and cold, and threatened in unmistakable tones a speedy termination of their miserable careers. The supper which was provided consisted of large bowls of strong peasoup, replenishable at the will of the consumer, and huge pieces of good wholesome bread. The girls in the front places did not appear to greatly relish their entertainment. They laughed loudly, almost contemptuously, among themselves when the huge bowls of steaming soup were presented to them; and although they ultimately stowed away the "coke" in pockets or shawls, they hardly touched the steaming liquid. Not so their older and more experienced fellow-criminals. With them the pangs of hunger were sharper, the doubts as to to-morrow's meal evidently more serious. Soup and bread disappeared with equal rapidity, and more than one poor woman asked for and received another and yet another allowance. The coarseness of their appetites with the intensity of their cravings in years, and the old nursery maxim, that "the oldest should have the most," was strictly, though unintentionally, carried into practice.

After supper the women sang a hymn from a collection arranged by NED WRIGHT himself, and the old anthem, "I will arise and go unto my Father." Both these pieces were, upon the whole, well sung, and in the latter, which seemed well known to most of the guests, their voices became quite musical with the music inspired by deep feeling and genuine interest. After offering up a prayer of moderate length, the more earnest appeals in which were responded to by the women with murmured sympathy and frequent utterances of the "Amen," NED WRIGHT read a portion of the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, and then leaving the Prodigal Son carrying the pigs whom it was his business to feed, dashed off at what suddenly into a discourse which was half speech half sermon, and in respects neither one nor the other. WRIGHT, though essentially a street preacher, and having many of the faults and most of the characteristics of that class of orator, is still something more than a street preacher. Though sometimes inappropriately vehement in his manner, he can be really earnest and truly impressive. His better manner is the colloquial, and he is at his best when he is delineating some scene or repeating some incident in which he has himself taken part, or in commenting his own sufferings, or those of his hearers, with the torturer and indignities endured for their sakes by the flavior of mankind. His matter is not well arranged, his transitions from one branch to another being somewhat too abrupt, and probably rather puzzling to people opposed to religious discourse of this class; but he knows his main subject well in view. Accordingly, and his latter are, as a rule, plain and telling. His own conversion, he boasts, occurred at a religious service at Astley's Theatre, some six or seven years ago. At that time he was engaged to fight JACK CONYERS, of Hankside, and the first proof which he gave of his new condition of mind was to throw up that affair, much to the disgust of the "gentlemen" MIKE MADDEN, who, according to his account, was only restrained by the direct intervention of Providence from knocking him down. Soon after his conversion he was without employment for thirteen weeks, and during that time he, his wife—who had always behaved well to him, and for whom he seems to have ever preserved a deep attachment—and his children, suffered the extreme of poverty. The best and most affecting passages in his speech last night was a description of a scene in his miserable home just at the close of this period. My wife had divided their last piece of hard dry bread between the two almost starving "bairns," who took it without a murmur, and never asked for butter, and they were sitting opposite to each other, contemplating their future in blank despair. "My heart," we give his own words, "was broken, and the devil suggested to me, 'Ned, you can get money, why don't you?' That started the tears to my eyes like rain. My heart beat like the clapper of a bell. My wife saw me and started to speak. With her utterance choked, she said, 'Never mind, Ned, don't cry. A crust with Christ is better than the whole world without him.' That very afternoon at 4 o'clock, a man came to my house and told me of a job. I went to work for 8s. a week, and have never wanted a pound from that day to this." This simple story, told in almost trembling accents, entirely fascinated the attention of his audience, who almost sobbed out their sympathy with its narrator and his pious and courageous wife.

QUARANTINE REFORMS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Vessel Owners State Their Grievances.

The Quarantine Commissioners met at No. 156 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing such suggestions as the merchants and others interested in the commerce of the port might have to make concerning the conduct of affairs at Quarantine and as to the need of reforms therein. Commissioners HUNT, BELL and BARTON were present, as was also Dr. CARNOCHAN, the newly-appointed Health Officer.

Mr. VAN BRUNT, President of the New-York Vessel Owners' Association, which is made up mostly of owners of coasters, addressed the Commission on behalf of relieving the vessels plying between New-York and the waters of Maryland and Virginia from the onerous exactions imposed on them. These vessels, he said, although they might present a clean bill of health, were invariably detained at least twenty-four hours at Quarantine. Baltimore, in retaliation for this, detained vessels putting into that port from New-York twenty-four hours, thus causing a total delay of forty-eight hours on each trip, (and these vessels make about twenty per year,) whereby a great drawback was put upon commerce.

Mr. R. P. BUCK remarked that the Quarantine laws became more and more strict every year, and the merchants and shipowners now desired relief from many useless and onerous exactions. One grievance was that they were compelled to pay double price for lightering for discharging cargoes—twice as much to the Quarantine lightermen as they would pay were they allowed to select and employ their own men. Another grievance was that captains of vessels are charged $4 for being brought up from the lower Quarantine, when they might not be allowed come up in their own boats without cost. Fifteen dollars is charged for fumigating a vessel, the actual cost of the fumigating process being about $1. Any vessel from Cuba is kept ten days in quarantine, though she may have been out from Cuba twenty days, all well, and thus be proved to be in a perfectly healthy condition. He spoke also of a Mr. O'ROURKE, who towed up vessels, charging from $40 to $60, according as he could make the Captains pay, when, if competition in towing were allowed, 20 would be the highest price asked. This O'ROURKE was not a fit man to board vessels. Mr. BUCK contended, also that the expenses of Quarantine should be borne by the City or the State, and not by the vessel owners. In alluding to practices at Quarantine, he mentioned a case where a purported fine of $300 was put upon a captain for some alleged infraction of the law; but a compromise was effected by paying the trifling sum of $4 to an official.

Mr. TEBBS hoped it would be understood that the Commissioners would hear appeals from the action of the Health Officer, whenever owners or merchants felt themselves aggrieved by such action. He hoped, also, that the Board, in conjunction with the Health Officer, would establish a code of regulations plainly setting forth what is hereafter to be expected from vessels entering from foreign ports. Neither the merchants nor owners objected to the Quarantine laws; all they asked was that the duty of Captains arising under these should be distinctly laid down, and that the laws should be faithfully enforced.

Mr. COLEY, of the Hatbeck Stores, said that he knew of a Liverpool ship bound here having been paid in order that vessels, though they had neither sickness nor death on board, might be allowed to come to dock.

Mr. WYLIE made a similar statement.

Mr. BRETT said that vessels frequently go into other ports, even as far off as Portland, Me., to be unladen, rather than be subjected to the annoyance that is put upon them in the quarantine of this port.

Dr. BELL (one of the Commission) said that they were authorized to hear appeals, to which Mr. TEBBS had alluded; and, in reply to Mr. BUCK, he said that if the City or State paid the expense of quarantining vessels, the incentives of Captains and others to keep their ships in cleanly condition, would be in great part destroyed.

Mr. BUCK replied that he intended only to refer to the expense of the Commission, (laughter.)

Mr. POND (of POND & SAGE) spoke of the extortionate charges for lighterage at Quarantine, and favored the policy of allowing all lightermen to compete for the work, as was formerly the case. He instanced one case where his firm had to pay $600 more for this work than they would have done were the lighterage open to competition.

Mr. R. P. BUCK said so annoying had the quarantine arrangements of this port become that it was no uncommon thing for shipmasters in a foreign port, when offered certain pay for freight to North American ports, to answer, "Excuse New-York and I'll take it." If asked why they could not take freight to New-York for the proposed price, they would say it was because of the vexatious delays that invariably beset them at quarantine.

Mr. WAYDELL remarked that there was fault to be found with the charges for coopering at Quarantine. New-York Bay was charged 25c for about $5 worth of work, and because they refused to pay it, the ship was detained at Quarantine.

Mr. PENDERGRAST and others made brief addresses, after which Hon. WILSON G. HUNT, Chairman of the Commission, said that the Board would take into consideration what had been said, and do all in their power for the benefit of the commerce of the port.

THE CASE OF HEFFERNAN.

Opinion of Judge McCunn—Right of Judge not in Oyer and Terminer to Discharge a Prisoner while that Court is Sitting—The Right Maintained.

As the question at issue in this case is one of grave importance, and the proceedings on the *habeas corpus* sued out by the prisoner have been necessarily published in a detached form, we herewith publish in full the opinion of Judge McCUNN relating to the right of a Judge not sitting in Oyer and Terminer to entertain a motion to discharge in a case where a conviction has been had, even while the Oyer and Terminer is in actual session. The discharge of the prisoner was asked for by Mr. PETER MITCHELL, his counsel, on the grounds following:

First—That the Court affecting to try him had no jurisdiction in the case. The argument is, that by article 6, section 10, of the Constitution of the State, all judicial officers shall be elected by the people of the communities over which their jurisdiction extends. And that Messrs. DOWLING and BIXBY, constituting the so-called Court of Special Sessions, which asserts a jurisdiction over the whole City, were chosen only by the suffrages of seven wards, and so were not duly elected in conformity to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Hence the contention is that the proceedings of the so-called members of the Court of Special Sessions, is a sheer usurpation. *Second*—By article 1, section 2, of the State Constitution, "the trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever." It is contended by the party accused to be well the privilege of trial by jury, was in this instance the allegation of the counsel is that the prisoner not only never waived, but expressly demanded, a trial by jury, as matter of absolute and indefeasible right, and that his trial in a mode unauthorized by the Constitution was invalid and of no effect. Hence the inference that his detention is without warrant of law.

Judge McCUNN says: If either of the above propositions be sustained, it follows necessarily that the prisoner is entitled to a discharge. But the learned District-Attorney argues that the case rests upon which the writ was served is not obliged to obey the writ. He cites the following section in the *Habeas Corpus* act: "During the session of a Court of Oyer and Terminer no prisoner detained in the common jail of the county upon any criminal charge shall be removed therefrom by any writ of *Habeas Corpus*, unless such writ shall have been issued by such Court of Oyer and Terminer, or shall be returnable before it." Obviously, the present case is not within the provisions of the above section. The prisoner here is not confined on a criminal charge, but is detained in execution of a sentence already pronounced by the Court, and that Court has by proper jurisdiction over him. The above section was inserted for the evident purpose of preventing the removal or release of a prisoner held upon a charge pending a trial; and the law intended to secure the legality of his detention on a criminal accusation should be determined only by the Court in which his trial is depending. A writ of *habeas corpus* for the delivery of a person in custody under a final judgment of a competent tribunal, rendered before the Court of Oyer and Terminer and for the same reason, the writ in the present case was properly returned before a Justice of this Court. This case is neither within the letter nor policy of the above provision, and that provision affords no excuse or justification for a refusal to produce the prisoner. It is a fundamental principle that the provisions of the *Habeas Corpus* act shall be generously construed in favor of the liberty of the citizen. Hence, provisions in restriction of the privileged writ, operation of the writ will be interpreted in a liberal sense. No Legislature must be taken to impose precisely what its language conveys—neither more nor less. That language imports that when a person is confined on a criminal charge he shall have recourse for deliverance not to one Court—the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It does not say or imply that when a man is imprisoned under sentence of conviction—when he is no longer amenable to the Courts of criminal jurisdiction—that he shall be shut up from all access to other tribunals empowered to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*. To give it that construction would operate to the perversion of the law and the oppression of the citizen. In the language of the present act, by section 20 of the *Habeas Corpus* act, it is enacted that "The person or officer on whom the writ shall have been served, shall bring the body of the person in his custody, according to the command of the writ, except in the case of the sick, unless of such a person, as is specify. Section 24 provides that, "If the person upon whom such writ of *habeas corpus* has been duly served, shall refuse or neglect to obey the same, by producing the party named in such writ, and no sufficient excuse, i. e., of sickness, "shall be shown for such refusal, it shall be the duty of the Court or officer before whom such writ shall have been made returnable, forthwith to issue an attachment against the person so offending." In the matter the prisoner is not produced according to the command of the writ; but, on the contrary, the person in whose custody he is expressly refuses to produce the prisoner. Nor is the service of the writ denied; nor is the only excuse allowed by law for the non-production of the prisoner urged by the jailer. Section 25 is affirmative under the express and imperative provisions of the statute, but "forthwith to issue an attachment" against the person so defying the mandate of the writ of *habeas corpus*. And I direct that such attachment do issue. The learned District-Attorney proposes to rearrange, in support of the prisoner's detention, a detention, and perhaps he may show enough to require that "the prisoner should be remanded into custody." But in the face of an avowed disobedience of the writ, in view of the fact that it is the prisoner's right that all argument as to the legality of his detention should take place in the presence, and especially in consideration that if I decided against the legality of the prisoner's detention, the writ would be imperative to effect his release—he not having been brought within the power of the Court—I therefore refuse to hear any argument on the subject of the legality of the detention of the prisoner until he is produced in obedience to the exigency of the writ. An American commentator of the highest repute has said: "To concede the power to issue the writ, and, at the same time, withhold the power to afford relief under it, when the party claiming custody stands revealed by his return a wrongdoer without excuse, is to convert the great writ of liberty into a pitiful process of curiosity."

THE TURF.

A Quartet of Famous Fast Trotters—Visit to Mr. Bonner's Stable.

At the Convention of Trotting Associations recently held in this City, there were two delegates from the Far West who expressed an earnest desire to see the world-famous *Dexter*, the acknowledged "King of the Trotting Turf," and the other renowned fast flyers belonging to Mr. BONNER's stable, while they were in New-York. An intimation of this fact to that gentleman promptly produced an order of admission for the party into the private stables of the proprietor of the New-York *Ledger* to view the distinguished equine inmates, and, fortified with the card, we accompanied the party to view the trotting wonders of the age. The stables are located in Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a high brick wall separating the premises from the street. The presentation of the card gained us immediate admission into an open court-yard, and a groom in attendance at once led the way into the main stable. Passing through a spacious coachhouse, in which we noticed numerous wagons, sulkies and carriages, we entered the principal stable, in which are congregated four of the fastest trotters in the world, representing an aggregate estimated value of nearly $150,000. The quartet comprises the renowned *Dexter*, *Young Pocahontas*, *Peerless*, and the recent acquisition to the stable, *Joe Elliott*. Naturally *Dexter* first claimed the attention of the visitors, some of whom beheld him for the first time. He occupied a spacious loose box, whose sides were hung with blankets and sheets, and the floor deeply littered with fresh straw. He manifested the visitors with an air of conscious dignity and pride, as if perfectly aware that homage and admiration were justly his due. His brown skin shone like glossy satin, and his wonderfully muscular and massive quarters, large sides and thighs, wide hips, strong loins and loins, and clean head, with its bright, expressive eye, impressed the beholder that he stood in the presence of no common horse, but of one who was, in reality, a "king among horses." He was blanketed, and his visitors felt some little disappointment at not being able to see him stripped, and then seeing him to the greatest advantage. Nevertheless, the blanket, like a straw, his height could not be correctly judged, but he looked bigger than he actually is; his height being fifteen and a quarter hands. His four white legs and blaze face he effectually demolished the superstitious prejudice which has so long existed against a horse so similarly marked. Since he came into Mr. BONNER's possession a wonderful change has taken place in his temper and disposition. When the late HIRAM WOODRUFF trained and drove him, his nervous, high-strung temperament was such that that great horseman declared he would not undertake to drive him on a road race. In his house, at the Union Course, to Fulton Ferry if the horse was given him on accomplishing the feat. Now, thanks to the influence of persistent kindness towards him, Mr. BONNER has rendered him as gentle and tractable as a pet dog, without affecting in the slightest degree his speed, courageous spirit when being driven on the road. Hitched to his road wagon, Mr. BONNER may almost daily be seen, in the season, driving *Dexter* through the crowded streets of the City, and over the ferries to Long Island, on his way to the Fashion or Prospect Park tracks, the noble animal exhibiting the proverbial kindness of a family horse. Although retired forever from the public trotting turf, on which his time record stands unapproached and unequaled, his wonderful speed has suffered no diminution, and we fully anticipate seeing him, during the coming season, yet equal to any, or unparalleled performance, public and private. Mr. BONNER paid for him the princely sum of $33,500; yet not on this account, but because of his own surpassing qualities of speed and indomitable courage, does *Dexter*, among horses, occupy the "pride of place" in Mr. BONNER's affections and estimation.

In a similar loose box, and immediately adjoining *Dexter*, stands Mr. BONNER's latest acquisition in horseflesh, the now six-year-old *Joe Elliott*. Bright bay in color, standing nearly sixteen hands high, with quarters and sides of immense power, shoulders and withers of the finest, and broad powerful loins and back, this greatest and best of *Major Winfield's* (now called *Edward Everett*) progeny, has a glorious future before him, notwithstanding he is debarred from the triumphs of the trotting turf. Last Fall he was pronounced a perfect wonder of speed, private, in 2:19¼, and the wonderful speed he then exhibited is capable of still further development with time and training. Since he came to Mr. BONNER's hands, the fault he showed when a colt, of "standing over" in his forelegs, has been almost completely removed, owing to his owner's peculiarly skillful treatment of the horse's feet. He is a horse of great condition, and we feel assured that he will realize all the sanguine expectations entertained of him.

Standing in a row of stalls in the same building, we next notice *Peerless*, *Young Pocahontas*, and the veteran *Lenox*, once regarded as amongst the fastest trotters of the day. *Peerless* is a gray mare of bloodlike appearance, which her Boston pedigree proves she is, for she is by *American Star*, (the sire of *Dexter's* dam,) out of a mare of Messenger blood. As a road mare, *Peerless* is the which her name denotes, and that great horseman, HIRAM WOODRUFF, drove her to a wagon in 2:24¾, time which was never equaled until Mr. BONNER and *Dexter* beat it last Fall, at the Fredonia Park Course, by trotting a mile, wagon and driver weighing 2½ pounds, in 2:23¾.

Young Pocahontas, in the adjoining stall, next attracted the visitor's attention. She is a bright bay mare of faultless symmetry of form, and exceedingly bloodlike in appearance. She is by the renowned New-England trotting stallion *Edson Allen*, her dam being the famous pacing mare *Pocahontas*, who was by the thoroughbred horse *Gaylor*. *Young Pocahontas* inherits the beauty and elegance of her sire, but is treasure of her dam's speed, combining with it a fair (very poetry of motion) lofty, easy and graceful. How fast she really is, perhaps none but her owner really knows, but before she came into his possession, she showed a quarter in 35 seconds, and it is not likely, that under Mr. BONNER's skillful management, she has yet reached any in speed. That she can easily go below the record is the unanimous opinion of the best judges of trotting.

The visitors did not see the five famous fast mares, *Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush Maid*, as they were in a country, but we have both seen other part of the famous quartet, and, with an opportunity of viewing the celebrated trotting stallion *Edward Everett*, formerly called *Major Winfield*, the sire of *Joe Elliott* and *Honest Abe*. He is a bright bay in color, about 16 hands 1 inch high, and of a symmetrical and powerful frame. He was sire of BONNER'S *Henry*, Stevenson, and with fair to inherit the powers of the old "horse of Chester," as the sire of his stock. Mr. BONNER purchased him of Major LEHMER for $20,000, immediately after his horse *Joe Elliott* had shown such wonderful speed in private; he being anxious to possess such a promising sire for mating with his valuable stud matrons, *Lady Palmer*, *Peerless* and *Flatbush Maid*.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Attorney-General has decided that members of the National Guard shall be exempt from jury duty during their term of service, and that a reduction shall be made in the assessment of their real and personal property of $600 each. Cavalrymen, artillerymen and mounted officers are entitled to an additional reduction of $300. Every person who has served seven years in the militia and received an honorable discharge is exempt from jury duty as long as he remains a citizen of this State.

Wing drills will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment, in fatigue uniform, as follows: Right, Companies D, G, A and B, Friday, Feb. 24; left, Companies C, H, E, I and F, Friday, Feb. 26.

Sergeant Burke, an old member of the National Guard, and a veteran of the war, who now styles himself "Lightning Drilliet," is out with a challenge in the manual of arms, according to Upton. He offers to stake $100 or $1,000 in support of his claim to superiority.

Squadron mounted drills will be held by the cavalry brigade in their riding school, in West Thirteenth-street, nearly every night during the ensuing ten weeks, in accordance with recent orders from General Pearsall.

Colonel Freeborn inspected the several companies of the Thirty-seventh Regiment during the week, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of his command.

The new *Army Register* for 1870 contains the names of 2,000 officers, against 2,125 in the *Register* of last year. Seventeen Colonels, 16 Lieutenant-Colonels, 30 Majors, 177 Captains, 312 First Lieutenants, 32 Second Lieutenants and 1 Chaplain are on the list of officers assigned to regiments. Of these, 171 are now assigned to duty of any kind, but are awaiting orders. The list of casualties has the names of 68 officers resigned, 32 deceased, 6 wholly retired, 5 cashiered and 14 dismissed. Four Major-Generals, 1 Brigadier-General, 6 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors and 7 Captains have been added to the retired list during the past year.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Wilcox has positively resigned the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment.

The National Guard at present comprises two regiments, one battalion, and seven separate troops of cavalry; two regiments, and nine separate batteries of artillery; and, twenty-six regiments, and three battalions of infantry.

The second of the present series of promenade concerts to be given by the Seventh Regiment will take place on Saturday evening next, at the Armory. A splendid programme of music will be provided by Professor GUNGL.

The fifth annual reunion of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment Association was held at Worcester, Mass., Tuesday evening.

It appears that we were mistaken in announcing that Captain Allison, of the Seventh Regiment, was to be tried by court martial for alleged fraud in muster rolls. We are assured that no such charges have been made nor are they likely to be. It is claimed that the information given the TIMES was furnished through petty spite, arising from a quarrel between the Captain and one of his Lieutenants. We do not take this view, as the data came from persons not personally known to either of the disputants in that company quarrel.

Colonel Thomas Freeborn has assumed command of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. In announcing the fact in recent orders, the word "undersigned" is used, and the order is signed by the Adjutant instead of the Colonel Commanding. Rather a bad beginning for Mr. Freeborn.

The officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment, in association with the members of their Veteran Corps, gave a reception and hop on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music. The affair proved a great success, despite the storm prevailing all night. The interior of the Academy presented its usual splendid appearance. A large delegation of the Providence Light Infantry were present in their gorgeous scarlet uniforms.

The dispute between Captain M. J. O'Rourke, the Professor of swordmanship, and a person whom he styles the "masked warrior of the Third Brigade," relative to the inspection of swords, is reaching a desperate length. These gentlemen spar at each other with bellicose vituperation, much to the amusement of outsiders. We trust the contest will not cause bloodshed, ink enough having been spilled already.

On Wednesday evening next, the Bartham Guard (Company H, First Regiment,) will give a charity fair at their armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. The funds are for the benefit of suffering members and their families. The tickets are fifty cents, each to draw a prize, and no goods are to be sold. The idea is a novel one, and deserves success.

The Board of Inspectors is considering the claims of the First Division to a parade ground in the Central Park. The Select Committee has consulted with leading officers and obtained their views.

The following commands are to be mustered out of service in the Second Division: Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry, with officers rendered supernumerary. First Battalion Light Artillery disbanded. Battery A to be retained and report to Division Headquarters. Of the Second Regiment Cavalry, disbanded. Troops A, C and D are retained.

On Thursday evening next the members of Company E of the Twenty-seventh Regiment will give their annual reception at the armory, Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway. The cards already issued are very handsome.

The National Guard act of New-Jersey is to be amended so as to reduce the minimum of infantry companies to forty men, and to make the rank of Colonel, J. Augustus Fay, Jr., Inspector-General, that of Brigadier-General.

The annual reception of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, was held on Tuesday evening at the armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Notwithstanding the weather, the attendance was as large as on any previous occasion, and the festivities were kept up to the fullest extent.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the month of January:

Second Division—H. Herbert Hegins, Aide-de-camp, rank of Captain. Fifth Division—Richard Bayard, Aide-de-camp, rank of Major. Cavalry Brigade—Robert Leonard, Assistant Adjutant-General, rank of Major. Seventh Brigade—Cornelius Platner, Commissary, rank of Captain. Thirty-first Brigade—William G. Fargo, Jr., Aide-de-camp, rank of Captain. First Cavalry—William R. De Vries, Second Lieutenant. Washington Gray Cavalry—Effingham M. Van Buren, First Lieutenant; Champion Bissell, Second Lieutenant. Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—John Demong, Major. Second Infantry—Thomas S. Barber, Captain; Samuel H. Austin, First Lieutenant; Edward Powers, Second Lieutenant; Henry A. Maxwell, Captain. Fifth Infantry—Peter Kreager, Lieutenant-Colonel. Sixth Infantry—John C. Offinger, Captain; William Kopp, First Lieutenant; Nelson G. Peterson, Second Lieutenant; Moritz J. Schmahl, First Lieutenant; Abram Schenfield, Adjutant. Ninth Infantry—Louis C. Hamersly, Captain; William H. Cadwell, Second Lieutenant. Eleventh Infantry—Max Ehlers, First Lieutenant; John Klein, Captain; Conrad Von Gerichten, First Lieutenant; Andrew Ott, Second Lieutenant. Twelfth Infantry—Charles Greer, First Lieutenant. Thirteenth Infantry—Frederick A. Mason, Colonel; Philip H. Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel; Edward S. Daniell, Major; Thos. M. Hempstead, Captain; Lefferts L. Laidlaw, First Lieutenant; George W. Hampton, Second Lieutenant; Wm. Barnett, Captain; John H. Hunter, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Halsey, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-second Infantry—John A. Fairridge, Captain; G. Frank Dickman, Captain; Edward F. Davenport, First Lieutenant; Edward N. Norton, Second Lieutenant; Clarence W. Montgomery, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-sixth Infantry—John Schweizer, First Lieutenant; Marvin S. Justice, Surgeon; Alfred Stary, Assistant Surgeon; Bentham Benjamin, Chaplain; James S. Turner, Captain; Edward C. Insley, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Brown, Second Lieutenant. Eighty-fourth Infantry—George W. Adams, First Lieutenant; Thomas Garson, Second Lieutenant. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Peter Hammes, Major.

Honors to the Memory of Dr. Harvey—A Statue to be Erected in Central Park.

The medical profession of New-York has determined to pay a becoming tribute to WM. HARVEY, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Recognized, as he justly has been, as the founder of the science of physiology, it has been long a source of regret to scientists and philanthropists that so few tokens of respect have been paid in any country to his memory.

Dr. HORATIO STONE, himself a surgeon of eminence, and a contributor to the editorial columns of HANCOCK and HAMILTON for the United States Government, got access, during his late residence in Rome, to the almost unknown monument of HARVEY by DOMENICHINO. From this invaluable picture he modeled a bust and subsequently completed the design of a colossal statue, which he has had cast in bronze, and intends to bestow for the medical faculty of the City and State, and which it is proposed to place in Central Park.

It is stated that Professors Jas. R. Wood, De Witt, Dr. HAMMOND, Dr. SAYRE, and other eminent surgeons and physicians of New-York have united in asking Dr. STONE to execute this work, and he has gone abroad on it, with the intention of having it completed in the course of the present year.

It is also understood that Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Chairman of the Sanitary Commission, and his distinguished associates, have been invited to participate in the undertaking.

No appeal will be made to the public for raising money. Stones so munificent and opulent gentlemen, who hold high rank in the medical profession, have chosen to take the work in hand and provide the means for its accomplishment, no doubt there will be a general desire among the surgeons and physicians of the whole country, as well as among other men of science and humanity, to participate in a testimonial which every American should be proud to have offered by his countrymen in honor of one who did so much for the human race.

The Thompson Picture Sale.

The painting numbered 1,975 was the last disposed of yesterday morning at the sale of the Thompson collection, which has been in progress during the past week. No noticeable prices were sold during the morning, and a large majority were portraits. No. 1,802, a portrait of Miss ANNA THILLON, by WILLARD, brought the highest price of the day, and was purchased by Mr. GRAHAM, of Boston, under the name of "Henry," for $95. Mr. GRAHAM, instead of Mr. LAWRY, was also the purchaser of the "Adam and Eve" sold on Friday night for $600. The receipts of the morning sale were $3,175, which, with the amount hitherto received, makes the grand total $66,[illegible]. The sale in the evening consisted almost entirely of portraits and small paintings. It will probably take until Tuesday next to dispose of the entire collection.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Mayer vs. Appel; motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to renew on further papers, upon payment of these costs.

By Judge Sanford.

Booth vs. Astor; judgment vacated and discharged without costs.

Estevez, Wolman; motion to strike out answer as sham and frivolous denied with $10 costs.

Sherlock vs. Sherlock; motion granted and proceedings stayed.

Cohen vs. Kelly; motion granted.

Hatch vs. Challis; motion granted.

Schmidt vs. Schmidt; motion granted.

Hotchkiss vs. Midgley; motion granted.

Closs vs. Van Rees; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States ex rel. Howard et al., vs. the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—In this case motion is made for *mandamus*, to compel the Judges of the Court below to execute the decree of this Court. The relators obtained judgment against the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company for $600,000, and that judgment was affirmed here. The Court below, after the affirmance of this Court, permitted other parties to intervene, and claim to divide the fund with the relators, and by their intervention delay the execution of the decree. The intervening parties claimed $150,000, but obtained judgment for $10,000 only. Mr. James Grant now moved for a mandamus to compel the execution of the decree, and that an appeal, which has been taken to this Court in the intervening suit, be dismissed with costs and damages.

Mr. Justice Miller—William H. Norris, Jr., vs. Thomas Jackson.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This case presents only the question: Whether, in Illinois, after a judgment has been rendered in favor of a party, and he has held for seven years, a sale of the lands, after the expiration of that period, under an execution that was issued and levied during the seven years, is valid as against the heirs of the party against whom the judgment debtor. The Courts of Illinois have answered this question in the negative, and the Court below, following the decisions of the Illinois Courts, in the case of Wright vs. Bates, rendered judgment accordingly. To reverse that judgment, writ of error is taken, the plaintiff in error contending that it was based upon a construction of local statutes as war with a long and unbroken succession of decisions of this Court, and that it departs from the position taken in support of the writ, and prevent the title sought to be maintained by established rules of law. Cause submitted on the printed points of the parties.

A. S. & C. P. Miller for plaintiffs in error; S. W. Fuller for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION—THE BENINGER CASE.

In the matter of Abraham Beninger and Abraham B. Clark, Bankrupts.—A motion was made in this matter yesterday for an order directing the Marshal to take the property from the possession of the receiver who now holds it under the order of the Superior Court, and deliver it to the assignee, and directing Clerk to place his suit in the Superior Court under the control of the Court. The motion was based on somewhat different form of the motions heretofore made by counsel for the assignee in the Circuit Court, and there denied, part on the ground that the District Court has jurisdiction of the property, and part on the ground that the Superior Court is the proper tribunal before which to bring the suit, and the other on the ground that no case for the interference of the Court was made out. The hearing of the motion was adjourned over to Monday at 3 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY.

William E. Bolin vs. Sarah Cross.—Appeal from judgment on report of William J. Cogswell, referee, in foreclosure of mechanic's lien. The facts of the case are as follows: About the 10th day of November, 1866, one Thomas S. Godwin, an architect, and Edward Fisk, a contractor, entered into contract for the erection of a house in Hicksite-street, in the City of Brooklyn. At the time of making said contract the title to the lot on which said house was to be erected was in a Mr. Bates, who conveyed the said premises to the defendant by deed dated October, 1866, but in fact was not acknowledged or delivered to the defend

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 20 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 6-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6½ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on this road has been rapidly pushed forward, 80 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 107th mile post west from Kansas City. This leaves but a few miles upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and the business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,540,412 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,281 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,609 46
Total	$2,265,302 11
Total expenses	1,236,185 60
Net earnings	$929,029 51

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of the land grant the company in 1869 sold 323,744 acres of lands for $1,129,067 37, at an average price of $3 48 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $ 548,067 37.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$929,029 51
Profit from lands (net)	548,067 37
Total	$1,477,096 88

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. We recommend this bond, as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 11 PINE-ST., N. Y.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 40 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable in gold at the National Park National Bank in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($600,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as a specially good security and very desirable for investment. Further particulars may be had of

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the following coupons, viz:

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, January and July.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms

THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

of the

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The bonds are issued only to be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 19 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 59 Wall-st.; Boston, No. 30 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in sums of one pound or upwards, payable at any bank available throughout the world. Letters to be sent care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 186 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., from the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. PEABODY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK WALLKILL LEAD COMPANY,
No. 10 Broadway.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of reports of the Trustees and for the transaction of subject of this Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL M. PUNT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

ON THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 each, interest at rate coupons, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, payable in gold, free of government tax, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, or Europe. The bonds are issued to run, payable in New-York in Gold Coin. Principal, Trust Deed and Trust Company, New-York. The road upon which receives the land in the form of $16,000 per mile; covers a transcontinental road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This road connecting St. Joseph with the Kansas City will form a short and direct route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds 1,500,000
Total $15,500,000

Legislation has been secured, and a Trust Deed to secure interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large interest, we think it safe to purchase them for cash and indorse to investments.

W. F. CONVERSE & CO., Cor'l Agents,
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest coupons of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court-house, being issued at the rate of $1 per Ton-day assessed, making the levy equal to the total cost of the building.

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN NEW-YORK.

These bonds are issued for a term of five years in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1894, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1895, interest payable semi-annually; at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 12 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
PAID IN $600,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Frost Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL,	T. S. MARLOR.
J. L. Brownell & Bro.	JAMES D. SMITH,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	James D. Smith & Cutting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES E. BARKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. PERRIS, Perris & Calyan.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Grover & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows interest on balances. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

BANNING & DE FOREST

Have removed to NO. 4 BROAD-ST., will continue to make NORTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870, 805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES, - - - 4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1868 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are notified that a Quarterly Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the agency of the last dividend, payable at the office of the Company, Mount, M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 15 Pine-st., New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to stockholders of record on the 15th day of February next.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, prxi., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 26, and opened on the morning of 16th March.

J. C. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 20th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HABIT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prxi.

M. W. FORD, Cashier.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR SALE; capacity about 35 gallons each. To be seen at No. 216 Pearl-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, FEB. 14,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR PURCHASE OF A LINEN IMPORTERS STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

BREAKFAST
DAMASKS.

IN 2-4, 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4, BEGINNING AT 40 CENTS PER YARD.

DAMASKS.

2-4 DAMASKS, (IRISH OR SCOTCH,) 37½ CENTS.
REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS.
3-4 DAMASKS, (IRISH OR SCOTCH,) 75 CENTS.
REDUCED FROM 87½ CENTS.
4-4 DAMASKS, (IRISH OR SCOTCH,) $1.
REDUCED FROM $1 25.

WE WILL ALSO OFFER OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF 2-4, 3-4 AND 5-4

BARNSLEY DAMASKS,

IN (NEW DESIGNS) AT POPULAR PRICES.

RICHARDSON'S LINENS,

IN EVERY NUMBER AND DIFFERENT BRANDS.

5-4 SHEETINGS,
$1 PER DOZEN, UPWARD.

TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,

IN HUCK, DIAPER AND DAMASK, AT REDUCED PRICES.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

IN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, sold by the yard and piece, of every well-known brand, at manufacturers' prices.

We have also made large additions to our CALICO DEPARTMENT, in FRENCH CHINTZ, CAMBRICS, ENGLISH CALICOES and all the novelties of the season, in the best American brands, from 6 cents upward.

JUST RECEIVED,

SCOTCH GINGHAMS AND ENGLISH SEERSUCKERS, ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF DELAINE ROBES, at 12½c. per yard, worth 25c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NOW OFFER
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $25,
WORTH $35.

CLOTH SACQUES AT $5, $8 AND $10,
REDUCED FROM $10 AND $15.

ALPACA WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES.

LADIES' CALICO WALKING SUITS AND ROBES, $5 UP.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, 75 CENTS.

LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 CENTS.

LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.

LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 25 CENTS.

VERY FINE FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $1 25.

LADIES' WATERING AND SEA SIDE DRESSES AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR FURS, CARMAGNOLE ROBES, RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK SETS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, FEB. 14,
500 DRESS PATTERNS OF NEW ORGANDIE,
AT $5, WORTH $8.

5,000 PIECES OF WHITE PIQUES, IN NEW DESIGNS, from 25 cents upwards.

Just received, per late steamer,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

PERCALES, SATIN DRESS CRECKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED DE ECS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

TUCKED NAINSOOK SKIRTING,
Special cents worth.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, AT 50 CENTS.

Ladies' Roman Rows and Stripes in great variety.

JOUVIN'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
In all the new shades, at $1 25.

A CARD.

WE SHALL REMOVE TO OUR NEW STORE, NO. 759 BROADWAY, DURING THIS WEEK, AND, IN ORDER TO DISPOSE OF OUR PRESENT STOCK, WILL OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTHS, ALPACAS, &c., FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 551 Broadway.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY	SPRING STRAW GOODS,	MACY
MACY	SPRING STYLES PARASOLS,	MACY
MACY	Now open at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	B. H. MACY, 145th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

NOVELTIES IN CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14,

WILL EXHIBIT, AT POPULAR PRICES, THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT OFFERED THIS SEASON OF

MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, SUPERFINE INGRAINS, EXTRA QUALITY, THREE PLY, &c., &c.

AXMINSTERS AND AUBUSSONS CARPETS, IN ONE PIECE,

WITH RICH MEDALLIONS AND BORDERS TO MATCH.

THE GREATER PART OF THE ABOVE ARE CONFINED STYLES AND THE FIRST IMPORTED.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, FEB. 14,
SEVERAL CASES OF
REAL INDIA CASHELS HAIR
SHAWLS,
INCLUDING
LONG AND SQUARE,
STRIPED, STELLA,
PLAIN CENTRE AND
BORDER,
DECCA,
PURCHASED
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
AT THE LAST LONDON AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY,
4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,
REPLENISH THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' READY-MADE GARMENTS
AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
WITH NOVELTIES SUITED TO THE
APPROACHING SEASON.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES,
PLAIN, BRAIDED AND EMBROIDERED.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITS,
IN SILK, SERGE, POPLINS, &C.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	Home Furnishing Goods	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY
MACY	Hoops and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery,	MACY

At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

ROBERT DINKELSPIEL.

Great reduction in the prices of Small Wares, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Real Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery and Undergoods.

No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., ON THE M. Passaic River, west side, the Van Rensselaer Mansion, large and very commodious, with three acres of land in garden; hot-house, vegetable and carriage-house, together with all necessary outbuildings, sheds, &c.; would make one of the most delightful Summer residences, either for private use or for Summer boarding, being in close proximity to New-York. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, JERSEY City, houses Nos. 2, 3 and 5 Belmont-place, Belmont-avenue, three-story, with high basement, and hot-air furnace. Direct ferry to Cortlandt-st., 5 minutes from ferry by horse cars. Rent only $600 to $700. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 26 West-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, FROM MAY 1, the four-story stone-front house, No. 128 Henry-st., near the corner of Pierrepont-st. (Holy Trinity); the brick house, with front yard and German windows, No. 97 Willow-st. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st.

C. K. HAMILTON, No. 261 Broadway.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE (as new), 22 feet wide, 50 deep, 4 stories and basement, 18 feet in rear; well arranged and eligible; will rent a very desirable tenant for a private family; address Box No. 4,625 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY.—NO. 1,338 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.; three stories, high stoop, gas, hot-air furnace. Inquire of C. J. TOLSON, No. 32 Pitt-place.

ALL REPUTABLE PARTIES IN search of houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—EAST 37TH-ST., NO. 124, THREE story high-stoop brick house; possession May 1. JOHN COLVILL, No. 124 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A private family, Brooklyn, or Brooklyn for a party without children, between 20th and 40th sts. and 2d and 8th-avs. Address, stating terms, W. R. V., Station G, New-York Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, a second mortgage between Stone, Broad and Wall-sts., a silver CORDS BADGE, with Ribbon attached, the owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the counter, Times Office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A GOLD WATCH, NO. 14,828, Lefoucha, Geneva, with chain and pin. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. CROPSEY, No. 18 West 24th-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 11TH, at the Academy of Music, a small GOLD BRACELET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Daily Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 19 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 23 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 17 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 21 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 25 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 27 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 29 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 31 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No. 33 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; also, No.

CARE OF STRANGERS.

The Sisters of the Stranger—What They Are Doing and What They Have Done.

CONSTANT MAYER'S new picture, "The Witch's Daughter," which has been in this City of late on exhibition for the benefit of the Sisters of the Stranger, is illustrative of a characteristic phase of New-England sentiment in the old time, the days of superstition and bigotry, and the adaptation of the work to its present purposes—to increase the revenue of the benevolent association named—is well contrived, as serving to suggest by contrasts the catholic spirit of this era—the narrow mindedness of that.

In the times when, as we are told, the curse of the taunting and jeering multitude pursued the so-called necromancer's daughter, even "when she sought the house of prayer," who dreamed of a large-hearted benevolence to spring up in a sister State—not very far away—aided, perhaps, by the descendants of some of these same witch persecutors, to care for the unknown stranger, who, from remotest parts, might come to claim the warm hand grasp, the genial and brotherly counsel? yes, and pecuniary help, and help to fields of employment, too, from some whose faces he had never seen before.

This is not putting the matter too strongly, for, more than this, the society offers among its benefices to procure aid—medical, legal, spiritual—for strangers in distress, perplexity or sickness, no circumlocutory form being necessary in the approach. All, therefore, that one has to do is to present his application at the Bible House, Fourth-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, at Room No. 45, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and between 2 and 5 P. M. Gleaning here and there from the little sheet before us, *The Stranger*, published by the society, we find that "help of every practicable kind" is extended; nay more, proffered, without waiting for solicitation.

The association even holds itself responsible to recommend respectable boarding-houses to persons newly arrived in the City, with no data from which to judge of such, the worth of which arrangement none but a stranger in this great metropolis of strange devices and alluring appearances can ever properly estimate. Reliable information in every department, indeed, in which a stranger, rich or poor, may be interested, is sought out and furnished. The most eminent professional men in New-York—physicians, lawyers and divines, have acknowledged substantially the claims of this institution upon the benevolent, by giving *carte blanche* demand upon their gratuitous services, each in their respective vocations, whenever needed.

No creed or nationality is known in dispensation of the institution's favors, for, of the matter of belief, Catholic, Methodist—who not? are ready to testify to the liberal character of the organization, while the "sweet German accent and rich Irish brogue," aye, and specimen descendants of "all the rest of mankind," will tell you they never appealed here as strangers needing care and found it not. A pleasant room with pictures, periodicals, books, invites the stranger every week-day to its environs, between 9 and 1 o'clock, and 2 and 5 o'clock, and while speaking of this matter, it may not be amiss to indulge the hope that the appeal the society is making to book and periodical publishers will be heartily acknowledged by donations to this reading room for strangers. Books should be sent to Room No. 45 Bible House, but papers and magazines may be directed to "The Stranger, New-York."

Cases on cases might be cited, for they so multiply, in demonstration of the efficient work being done, but the limits of this article forbid; nevertheless, as the public likes something demonstrative and tangible, let the instance be written down as one in point of a destitute widow already the mother of two children; the claims of a third helpless little one impending in the near future. She is accosting a policeman as he treads his beat on one of our streets at evening. Alone, with her little children, she is in the great City, homeless, friendless, moneyless, foodless. Her husband died in Portland four months since. Then a fire came and burned up all the widow's and orphans' living. The brother she had come to New-York to seek was nowhere to be found.

"I can't do better for you than send you to the Sisters of the Stranger," the officer answered her, giving the address. She came, her needs were attended to, and she was made comfortable. At present she is in the society's hospital with the youngest of the children, while the eldest is well cared for outside.

The cry is, "Our work is for the world! We desire all the world to help us! The only limit to the amount of good which it is in our power to do for strangers is the means at our command." "Every dollar," they say, "intrusted to us will relieve some actual distress," and they ask those who dwell outside the great Metropolis, (as if it were a personal favor to themselves,) "If you will not do any more, will you not give our address to any of your friends who are coming to New-York, so that if they should be in trouble we may aid them?" A boon unpresumptuously solicited, surely. The charitably disposed, indeed, need not go far to seek a field for donations in money, clothing for men, women, babes, children of all ages, for Dr. DEEMS, the pastor of the Church for Strangers. The Sisterhood here named all pledge themselves to put to the most available use all contributions designed for that class we have especial command to "be not forgetful" in entertaining.

The Attempted Suicide in Brooklyn—Statements of Parties Interested—Condition of Mrs. Sinnett.

The attempted suicide of Mrs. MARY SINNETT, of No. 82 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, has opened a Pandora's box of secrets as to how the people's money is paid away by reckless officials, and gives some inkling as to why so much out-door poor money is used up every year. The case was briefly stated in the TIMES yesterday. The story is further told by the parties immediately interested in the exposé.

Mr. JOSEPH SINNETT, husband of the unfortunate woman, says:

I left home at ten o'clock on the 31st inst. and went on board the steamship *Cleopatra*, bound for Havana; we got cast away on Friday night last, and lost our rudder on Frying Pan Shoals, and we then turned back and arrived in port to-day; was not to be home until the second Sunday in March, so that my wife did not expect me; when I came here to-day I found the door locked, and was forced to get in through the window; shortly after I got in saw a man come to the door and try to enter; could not think what he wanted, and watched him closely; was then in the adjoining room; he shook the door, but could not open it, and he was turning away from the door, when my wife, Mary Sinnett, came and with a halloa, said, "the door is locked;" I then went in the back room [illegible] and kept the door half open and looked out to the front room; my wife said to the man, "I was up to the Hall to-day, and there was another lady with me, and when she [illegible] into the closet a man went in after her, and they remained there for some time, and I said to her he had a right to stay there." The man then got my wife on the lounge in the front basement, and from the lounge on to the floor. She said she was afraid Mr. BRODERICK would come in, and they remained in an unpleasant position for some time. I was still looking on, but although I tried to control my feelings, I could not stand it any longer, and I rushed out and struck the man in the breast and he ran out, leaving his hat on the floor. I tore up the hat in anger. I then asked my wife who the man was, and she said she did not know. I waited for a while and asked her again, and at last she told me, it was JOHNNY GOLDEN, a clerk or outdoor visitor in the office of the Superintendents of the Poor. She then wanted to go out, but I said, "MARY you shall not go; you must go to Court to-morrow and have that man arrested." Mr. BRODERICK then came in and my wife came in to the room and remained there for a short time. Soon after I heard a noise and found her on the floor in a gore of blood with her throat cut. She cut it with a razor; I think she had been drinking some; she has been in the habit of drinking some for a long time; she always has it; she had some things in a basket that I suppose she got at the hall, and I scattered them about the floor; we have been married for many years, and have two boys, WILLIAM and JOHN, aged respectively 15 and 16 years.

Of course, there was considerable squirming about the office of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Court House, long set down as a sink of vice and iniquity, and there had to be statements made, the parties thereabouts all being glad enough to reveal, in the way of explanation.

Superintendent of the Poor FORAN said:

JOHN GOLDEN was an out door Inspector, attached to the office of the First District previous to my election as Superintendent. He had been acting in that capacity for six years, prior to that time, under Superintendent DELANEY, who highly recommended him to me for retention in office, as did also Alderman BERGEN and Supervisor DUNN; otherwise I should have removed him and appointed some man of whom I had personal knowledge in his place. Upon searching my books I find that MARY SINNETT, of No. 82 Wyckoff-street, was given weekly relief in the usual amount of $1 each week during the Winter of 1868. Since that time I find no record of relief, except upon the 4th and 10th of this present month, when she received $1 worth of groceries on each of those days. She is recorded as a native of Ireland, 42 years of age, as having four children—JOHN, 11 years old; WILLIAM, 10; MARY, 7, and ANN, 5. I have not yet seen GOLDEN this morning, but shall immediately commence an investigation of the case as far as my office is concerned. At present I have no knowledge or belief that any indecencies have been committed at my office, and I know nothing of those said to have been committed elsewhere. I have suspended GOLDEN until such time as an investigation can be made.

As the story would be incomplete without Mr. JOHN GOLDEN having his say, that is also added. He says:

I am one of the outdoor visitors attached to the office of the Superintendents of the Poor for the First District. Last Winter while I was engaged in that capacity, Mrs. SINNETT made an application at the office for relief, stating that her husband was absent; that she had two children, and had no means of support. I was sent to visit her residence, No. 82 Wyckoff-street, to see if she was a proper subject for relief. When I got there I found her husband at home, and reported against giving her outdoor relief. About a week since she made application again at the office for relief, on the same ground as on the previous occasion, and I was sent to inquire into the matter. Yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock I went to the house, knocked at the door, and was admitted by Mrs. SINNETT. As I was going in I heard footsteps going from the basement into the bedroom, but paid no attention to it. I asked to see the two children Mrs. SINNETT had represented she had, but she tried to evade the question by telling a smutty story. I told her that I could not report in favor of giving her relief unless the children were produced, and was moving off when she put her hand on my shoulder and says, "Oh can't you give me some relief?" I said "I don't think you are entitled to it, for I think you are a drinking woman, anyhow." With that a man rushed out of the bedroom, and saying, "What are you doing here?" struck at the woman and then at me. I got out out on the sidewalk and went away. This is all I know of the matter. I never was in this woman's house except these two times, when I went on official business, and never had any improper relations with the woman, whom I had never spoken to except on these two occasions.

JOHN GOLDEN, notwithstanding his statement, occupies an unenviable position and is receiving the jeers and scoffs of all his old friends. He is an old Tenth Ward politician, and is prominently known in connection with carrying primaries through according to the programme set forth by the "boss," HUGH MCLAUGHLIN. Mr. SINNETT is reported as being a sober, industrious man, and he feels the disgrace his wife has thus brought upon his family deeply. As the investigation proceeds other cases of a similar character, in many respects, are expected to be revealed.

THE CONCRETE NUISANCE.

Opinion of the Counsel of the Board of Health—A Legal View of the Matter—Powers of the Board, &c.

The following opinion, which explains itself, was rendered by Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, yesterday:

NO. 2 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

The Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: Reference having been made to me, jointly with the Sanitary Committee, of a petition for the removal of the alleged nuisance created on Fifth-avenue by the "Fisk concrete pavement," I beg to submit the following opinion as covering so much of the subject as comes within my department as counsel of the Board. The question for me to answer would seem to be, first, has the Board any power to give the relief prayed for; and, second, is it expedient to enter at this time upon the exercise of such power if it exist? I shall, of course, attempt to answer this last question only so far as it arises as a legal question. I. As this Board is one of the instrumentalities created by the Legislature for the government of the City of New-York, and the alleged nuisance must be accepted as the creation of another portion of the Government of the same City, a natural inference would seem to arise that one part of the Government cannot be in the line of its duty when attempting to act in opposition to another part of the same Government. And the presumption thus encountered would not appear to be weakened when it is considered that this pavement was laid down with great energy of action, and has been rapidly extended into various streets, even since the defects and objections complained of have been apparent. However disagreeable it may be to this Board to be brought into collision with other parts of the City Government, and whatever presumptions it may thus have to overcome, I am of the opinion that citizens feeling themselves aggrieved have a right to appeal from the action of any part of the City Government that disregards their rights and creates a public nuisance, to any other part of the same Government which they may think willing and competent to afford them redress, and I think that the petition in that behalf must not be disregarded. Besides the petitions are so very numerous and are persons of so great intelligence and respectability, as to leave me no ground for a suspicion that they are mistaken or that they exaggerate the character of the nuisance, even if I had not had too much personal experience of the grievances of which they complain. The language of the petition makes out an aggravated nuisance which the petitioners say "produces most serious diseases of the respiratory organs," and which when covered with water and slippery, "has caused serious injury from falls," and the wash from the dissolving tar and the dirt in solution "have blocked up the sewers," and as a general result, noxious exhalations in the wet days, and pervading, suffocating dust in dry days, have produced a condition of things on the main avenue in the City, and in streets adjacent, which, if not remedied, the petitioners declare "may produce a pestilence." And upon this petition I find the names of many physicians, and among them several of the greatest distinction in the City, including that of the Resident Physician of the City at the date of the creation of the Board. There can then be no doubt but there is a cause stated prejudicial to the public health, and which is a nuisance within the jurisdiction of this Board. I do not in coming to this conclusion from the face of the petition, take into account the injury to residences, the soiling of curtains and carpets, or the other vexations and annoyances resulting from the same cause, which the petitioners say render their homes "almost uninhabitable." For such grievances, however hard to be borne, are not properly within the jurisdiction of a Board of Health, and the petitioners must apply to the Court or the Street Department for relief from this class of abuses. The jurisdiction of the Board over so much of the matters of complaint as I have referred to as indirectly affecting the public health is, if the petitioners are correct in their facts, not doubtful. The fourteenth section of the act of 1866 declares that the Board may "order the removal of any substance in any street, &c., which the Board shall regard as dangerous or detrimental to life or health." And the same section declares that it shall be the duty of every public officer and Board, having charge of any street to keep the same in such condition, and also the drainage thereof that the same shall not be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health. Official station gives no right to create or maintain public nuisances, or to put the public health in peril. I think the public officers and Boards referred to in the law include the whole official force of the City of New-York. And the provisions as to those upon which the expenses of removing causes injurious to health may be imposed, are, I think, as extensive as the obligation declared to observe the sanitary precautions, without the observance of which life and health are in peril. It is also worthy of observation, in this connection, that the act of 1866 seems, in its language to contemplate that citizens might have occasion to invoke the beneficent action of this Board for their protection, quite independent of the assent, if not against the doings of other portions of the City Government; for in section 12 it is declared that the Board may exercise its powers "without the advice, assent or coöperation of any municipal Board or officer." The Health law of 1867 enables the Board to proceed by suit as well as by order for the removal of nuisances. I must, therefore, advise the Board, that if it shall agree in opinion with the petitioners, as to the effect upon life and health of the matters complained of, it may proceed to order the removal of the pavement complained of, and may execute that order at the expense of those responsible for it, or the Board may proceed by suit in its own name in the Courts against the City, and other persons who may be found to have coöperated in creating or continuing the nuisance. II. The question remaining to be answered is, whether it is expedient to make such order or institute such suit at this time; for the section 12 referred to makes the Board to some extent the judge whether it should proceed to exercise its powers at any particular time.

Regarding the question as I must only in its legal aspects, it seems to me that it is not expedient that the Board should make any order or institute any suit at present, and for the following reasons: 1. The action of the petitioners or of the criminal Courts, or some other influence, had caused measures to be taken under which a large force of carts and laborers are now engaged in removing the tarry pavement from the worst portions of the avenue; and although a material that looks like the original pavement is at the same time being laid down, doubtless for experiment, on the upper portion of the same avenue, the force taking it up lower down appears to be making such rapid progress that the whole of the bad portion will, quite likely, be soon removed without the action of the Board. And, besides, the petitioners have not shown that the pavement is a nuisance till several weeks after it is laid down. 2. The only thoroughly effectual remedy against the continued spread of the nuisance in question upon other streets, if it shall not be voluntarily discontinued, would seem to be an injunction from the Courts in a suit by this Board, but there is reason to believe that pending legislation may relieve this Board of its duties, at least in regard to nuisances, before a litigation in the Courts could reach any very useful result. And in that event it is to be presumed that the petitioners will find in the new legislation some better and surer means of redress, if the nuisance shall not, in the meantime, have been removed by the process just referred to.

The Crawford Bribery Case—Examination of Crawford.

United States Commissioner WHITE sat yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the merits of a charge recently made against a resident of the Eighth Ward named SAMUEL L. FRIE of having offered a bribe of $50 to Policeman JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, to secure his non-attendance in the alleged Dimond counterfeiting case as a Government witness. CRAWFORD testified that he made an affidavit against DIMOND; that he was subsequently met by FRIE, and that the latter offered him $50 if he would promise not to appear in the case. On the cross-examination he declined to state whether he had accepted the money on the ground that it might criminate him before the Police Board. The examination was then adjourned until next Saturday.

THE HAYES MURDER.

Judge Gilbert's Decision in the Perry Case—The Prisoner Held to Bail in $20,000—He is Yet in Jail.

Judge GILBERT yesterday rendered his decision in the question of admitting EDWIN PERRY to bail. It is as follows:

This is an application on behalf of the prisoner, to admit him to bail. He is under indictment for murder in the first degree; he has been twice tried, and on both occasions the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. His counsel now claim that these disagreements of the jury create such a doubt of the prisoner's guilt as enables him to be bailed. The power of the Supreme Court or of a Justice thereof to bail in all cases, whether it be treason, murder, arson or any other offence, is indisputable. (Ex-parte Taylor, 5 Cow. 39; People vs. Godwin, 5 C. H. R.; People vs. Van Horne, 8; Barb., 158, 2d vs. Baker, 10 Howard R., 567.) This power to bail may be exercised either before or after indictment. Whether the power shall be exercised or not rests in the discretion of the Court. This discretion is not an arbitrary, but a judicial one, and is governed by established principles and precedents. Generally speaking, bail will be refused after indictment, in any case where punishment is death or a degrading imprisonment, because the indictment makes a strong presumption of guilt, and experience teaches that in such cases the accused will attempt to elude the demands of justice. But where it stands indifferent whether the prisoner be guilty or innocent, bail ought in most cases be allowed. In the case of The People vs. GODWIN, *supra*, this subject was discussed by that great and learned and upright Judge, the late C. J. SPENCER, and his decision has never been questioned, but has been repeatedly sanctioned by the Courts of this and other States. (Cases *supra* People vs. Linder, 19 Cal., 539.) He says "there is no certain or fixed rule in cases of felony, each particular case depending on its peculiar circumstances. The objection and end of imprisonment before trial is to secure the forthcoming of a person charged with the commission of a crime, and it is never intended as any part of the punishment, for until the guilt of the party is legally ascertained, there is no ground of punishment, and it would be cruel and unjust to inflict it. The law of every free Government estimates personal liberty as of the most sacred character, and it ought not to be violated or abridged before trial but in cases where there are strong presumptions of guilt." This case occurred fifty years ago. The prisoner was committed upon a Coroner's inquisition for murder. On the trial the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. On motion of his counsel, the jurors were polled, when the third one called expressed his dissent from this verdict. They were again sent out, but were finally discharged, unable to agree. In granting the motion to be admitted to bail, Chief Justice SPENCER further observes: "It appears to me from the facts before me, the conclusion is inevitable that it is quite doubtful whether the prisoner is guilty, and I think it stands indifferent whether he is so or not. I must presume that the jurors are impartial, and that their final disagreement proceeded from a conscientious difference in opinion as to the prisoner's guilt, and I am, therefore, bound to conclude that the prisoner may be innocent of the offence. In such a case, as I understand the law, he is entitled to be bailed." As I before remarked, this case has never been questioned, but, on the contrary, stands on the strength of its reasoning and upon the sanction afforded by its frequent approval since as the law of the land. In the case of TAYLOR, *supra*, the principle was approved emphatically, and Mr. Judge WOODWORTH said: "Undoubtedly the true rule of law is here laid down by the Chief Justice, and it is expressed with his usual precision and perspicuity." Since this decision was made the work of ameliorating the Criminal Code has been going on, and now in most of the States of the Union the right to bail even in capital cases, unless the proof is evident or the presumption great, is secured by express constitutional provisions. In our own State this right has not been embodied in the fundamental law, but has still been intrusted to the highest Court of original jurisdiction of the members thereof. The duty of affording protection in proper cases, however, is imperative, and, in determining whether the particular case is proper or not, we may well adopt the constitutional principle of our sister States in favor of liberty, and allow bail unless the proof is evident and the presumption great. In the case before us the District-Attorney, in a vehement tirade, insisted that, notwithstanding two juries have been unable to agree upon a verdict, the guilt of the prisoner is clear, and that the jury could not have failed to agree in either instance if the Court had not erroneously excluded evidence of the dying declaration of the deceased, and misdirected the jury upon the law of the case, and misled them in reviewing the evidence, when the case was submitted to them. With respect to the exclusion of the dying declaration, I am of the opinion that the ruling of the Judge (PRATT) was clearly correct. The general rule is that all testimony is inadmissible which has not the sanction of a judicial oath. In the case of a declaration made by a person under the apprehension of impending dissolution, is an exception to the rule. The principle upon which this exception is taken is very clear and obvious. It is presumed that a person knowing that his dissolution is fast approaching, knowing that he stands on the verge of eternity and that he is to be called to an immediate account for all that he has done amiss, before a Judge "from whom no secrets are hid," will feel as strong a motive to declare the truth and to abstain from deception as any person who acts under the obligation of an oath. So jealous is the law of any deviation from the general rule, that it confines the exception to the necessity of the case, and only renders such declarations admissible, when they relate to the cause of death, and are tendered on a criminal charge respecting it, nor then unless the Court be first satisfied that the party who made the declaration was under the impression of approaching death, and was without hope of recovery. (Stark on Evidence, 32, 62, 1st Phillips on Evidence, Edward's Edition, 286, 293.)

After recapitulating it, the Judge resumed as follows:

It needs no observation to show that this was wholly insufficient. It would have been easy for the public prosecutor to have given medical testimony as to what would have necessarily been the mental condition of the deceased, or other more direct evidence of the actual state of his mind on this point at the time the declarations were made, and it seems that he made no effort to do so, so the testimony of the declarations would have been of vital importance. I have carefully perused the charge of the Judge and find in it no erroneous statement of the law. On the contrary, the legal propositions in the case were presented to the jury with remarkable accuracy, precision and perspicuity. The public prosecutor complains that the Judge refused to charge that murder was a conclusive presumption from the fact of killing with a deadly weapon. But this never was the law. "Express malice," which is another form of stating the idea of "premeditated design," under our statute always has to be proved. There are cases where such "premeditated design" may be inferred from the killing alone; still, in such cases, the circumstances attending the homicide must be unequivocal, admitting of only one conclusion. This rule manifestly has no application to the facts of this case. Nobody saw the act done. The prisoner gave evidence to prove that even if he fired the shot he was not in a condition to know what he did. And the prosecution proved his declaration that he had been fired at, and that he had fired back. This evidence may have been wholly unsatisfactory or incredible, but it was the duty of the Court to submit it to the jury, and it was their province exclusively to determine its effect. The case of YATES (32 N. Y. R., 518) is a signal illustration of the true rule, and shows that if the rule contended for by the public prosecutor had been adopted, a conviction would have been erroneous, and would have been set aside. In that case YATES shot a Police officer. The circumstances were unequivocal, but whether it was murder or not depended on the fact whether he knew the person he killed was an officer, and it was held to be incumbent on the public prosecutor to satisfy the jury of this fact upon the evidence. I have not time to discuss the law upon this subject at length. Suffice it to say, that the existence of "premeditated design" is always a fact to be proved. With respect to the manner of presenting the facts by the presiding Justice and his comments thereon to the jury, that is a subject with which I have nothing to do. It is not suggested that he misstated the evidence. He had a right to present his own views of its effect, but after all it was the province of the jury to determine all questions of fact, and so were the jury instructed. I have not felt at liberty to express any opinion as to the conclusion to which the evidence in the case tends. For manifest reasons it would be highly improper for me to do so. The prisoner's counsel contend with great earnestness that it is wholly insufficient to implicate his client. The District Attorney, on the other hand insists that the prisoner's guilt was established beyond a doubt. Upon the latter hypothesis, it is difficult to perceive why the District Attorney gave in evidence the prisoner's evidence after the homicide, that "he had been fired at and fired back." This manifestly created great embarrassment in determining the case. It is, no doubt, to be deplored that the case has not been determined, but in seeking for the cause of the failure it is wrong to attribute it to the partiality of the Court, or to any fault on the part of the jury. Some importance should be given to the omission of getting in the dying declaration, and something allowed for the damaging effect upon the case of the prosecution of the prisoner's declaration made after the homicide. In doing this, however, it is not necessary to impute incompetency or imbecility to the District-Attorney, even though it should be deemed that the blunders referred to may have aided in producing the result of the trial. In regard to the statement contained in the affidavit of S. D. MORRIS, relative to what occurred between the presiding Justice and himself, immediately after the first trial, I forbear to comment. This statement may fitly be reserved for investigation elsewhere. The affidavits may be filed, and as I deem the case one in which it would be a discreet and sound exercise of the power to bail, the prisoner will be let to bail himself accordingly, in $20,000, with four sureties of competent ability in $5,000 for his appearance at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in this county.

A Sullivan County Lawyer Accused of Retaining Pension Money—No Foundation for the Charge.

A perfectly groundless charge was made on the part of a farmer, named ROBERT S. HALL, residing at White Plains, in the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, against a lawyer, named BENJAMIN LOW, of Monticello, Sullivan County, the brother of Hon. HENRY A. LOW. He was accused of retaining a portion of the pension money awarded to the complainant for wounds received while serving in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteer Regiment. The testimony did not bear out the charge, and the defendant was honorably discharged.

Lecture by Professor Draper.

The fifth of the series of lectures given under the auspices of "Post Phil. Kearney," No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors, was delivered at Irving Hall, last evening, by Professor J. W. DRAPER. He gave an account of numerous incidents connected with the late war, and described some of the great battles. Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS will deliver the last lecture of the course on next Saturday evening, his subject being "Explosive Materials." The Board of Fire Commissioners have determined to have the engineers connected with their department hear the lecture, and have purchased tickets in advance for that purpose.

A Father Stabbed by his Son.

MICHAEL KALLANHAN, aged 62, and a laborer, residing at No. 83½ Beach-street, was stabbed in the neck by his son, MICHAEL, with a knife, during a quarrel. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, his son being arrested after midnight.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Thirteen steamers from foreign ports were due in New-York yesterday, only three of which arrived in time to have their cargo invoices pass through the Custom House. For some days past business there has been dull, but an immense rush is expected to-morrow and Tuesday. As an instance of the amount of importing done by New-York merchants, yesterday one gentleman paid duty on a single invoice to the amount of $110,000. The goods included costly silks, velvets, &c.

On Thursday evening last the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Washington Heights gave an entertainment, which was attended by a crowded audience. The programme consisted of plays and side shows—all pantomime, of course, but which were exceedingly well performed and were very amusing.

Tickets for the annual Hamilton Alumni Festival and Reunion, which takes place at the Astor House on the evening of the 17th instant, are now ready, and may be procured by those entitled to them of Hon. ISAAC H. HALL, No. 36 Pine-street, or of ALEXANDER SPAULDING, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, in Trinity Building.

It is stated that the firm of PETRIE & Co., commission merchants, at No. 77 Leonard-street, and HALSTEAD, STILES & Co., jobbers in woolens, failed yesterday. The liabilities of the former are not yet known, but those of the latter are reported at $400,000. It is said that HALSTEAD, STILES & Co. offer 75 cents on the dollar, at three, six and nine months, and that these terms are likely to be accepted.

The Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association received $5,000 on Friday, through W. B. MEEKER, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of New-York, as a donation from a number of prominent firms of brokers on Broad-street, to the permanent fund of the Association. The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York has given $500 to the same fund.

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity will hold their twenty-third annual convention at the Astor House on the 17th and 18th instants. On the evening of the 18th a grand reunion dinner will be given, on which occasion an oration will be delivered by Mr. WILLIAM L. STONE, editor of the *College Review*, and a poem by Mr. J. H. ECOB. It is confidently expected that not only members in New-York City, but those in other places will be present at the proceedings. Preparations are in progress to render the dinner one of the notable events of the season. A band of music has been engaged, as well as the services of a well-known florist to decorate the tables. Amongst the distinguished graduates who have signified their intention to attend are Hon. SAMUEL D. MORRIS, General HILLYER, Lieutenant-Governor BEACH, JOHN BROUGHAM and others.

The Underwriters' Salvage Committee of this City sold at auction yesterday, at Old-slip, 1,000 bales of damaged cotton, saved from the late fire in Washington-street. A portion of the bales were but slightly damaged, and will be re-baled and sorted for the use of spinners and wadding manufacturers. Two hundred bales regular averaged twenty cents per pound, and 200 bales, which had been rebaled, brought eleven cents per pound.

A man giving the name of ABRAHAM STEEN, stopped JAMES DOYLE, of No. 13 Oak-street, in Broadway yesterday, and requested him to take a check for $72, purporting to have been drawn in favor of bearer by D. WIXEL, and get the same cashed at the Metropolitan National Bank. DOYLE did so, when GEO. J. MCGOURKEY, the paying teller, pronounced the signature a forgery. The innocent bearer of the check was fortunate in being able to point out STEEN as his principal, and caused his arrest. When arraigned before Justice QUINN, at the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner was fully committed for trial. STEEN resides at No. 105 Pitt-street.

JOSEPHINE ROSE was held for trial yesterday by Justice QUINN, at the Tombs Police Court, on charge of stabbing ANN SMITH, of No. 39 Park-street, while they were quarreling together.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 193 West Houston-street, over the body of FREDERICK HECHMAN, a German, aged 65 years, who had committed suicide by hanging himself in his room. The deceased had been much reduced in his pecuniary resources, and carried newspapers during the past few months. He was promised a remittance from Germany, but it not arriving by the last mail, he grew discouraged, and put an end to his existence.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS over the remains of an infant, which were found in a carpet bag in the street. The child was probably alive when so cruelly abandoned. No clue to the perpetrators of this outrage could be gained.

The semi-annual entertainment of the students of the Columbia College was held last evening at the Academy of Music, and was one of the most interesting exhibitions of the kind that have occurred this season. The Academy was filled to its utmost capacity by a brilliant assemblage, and considerable interest was evinced in the success of the entertainment.

Mr. LEWIS SAUNDERS lectured last evening on "The Dignity of Labor" at the Cooper Union, before a large audience.

GERARD LARSON, a native Sweden, and formerly Swedish Consul at Chicago, died suddenly yesterday in the saloon No. 104 Spring-street, from unknown causes. Deceased had been much addicted to intemperance, which, no doubt, hastened death. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Feb. 5, 209; Sunday, Feb. 6, 196; Monday, Feb. 7, 204; Tuesday, Feb. 8, 98; Wednesday, Feb. 9, 147; Thursday, Feb. 10, 140; Friday, Feb. 11, 160. Total, 1,131.

The following are the vital statistics for the past week: Deaths, 460; marriages, 186; births, 294; still births, 37.

Yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in the liquor saloon, corner of Rose and Frankfort streets, between HUGH DEVER, of No. 12 Jacob-street, and CHRISTOPHER O'TOOLE, the bartender of the establishment. O'TOOLE seized a club and dealt his opponent severe scalp wounds, necessitating DEVER's removal to Bellevue Hospital. The bartender was arrested by the Fourth Ward Police.

The Friendship Association, Mr. JEAN KLUXEN President, a society composed of cooks, waiters and barkeepers of down-town restaurants, held a masked ball at the New-York Casino, Nos. 51 to 55 East Houston-street, last night, which was well attended and distinguished by fine fancy dresses, interesting masks and a jolly time generally.

An order of discharge was granted to NORRIS LAGEN in the United States Commissioners' Office, yesterday, he having been arrested on a charge of manufacturing whisky in an illicit manner at TALLMAN's distillery, in West Forty-first-street. There was no evidence forthcoming at the examination to substantiate the charge, which, it is said, was made by Mr. HERRICK MARTIN, who figured in the Barker whisky case.

A newsboy, named GEORGE EAGAN, aged 11, was accidentally run over yesterday, at the corner of Broome and Mercer streets, by car No. 54 of the Seventh-avenue line, when he sustained severe injuries. The boy was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK COSKER, aged 47, and a native of Ireland, died yesterday at Ward's Island Hospital of internal injuries, sustained a day or two ago in a harmless scuffle with MICHAEL SCULLY.

FRANZ BERSIE, aged 62, of No. 605 East Fourteenth-street, fell in the street yesterday and fractured a leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN CARMAN, aged 57, of Baldwinsville, L. I., was severely injured yesterday at the Fulton Fish Market, by a heavy box falling on his head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At an early hour yesterday morning PATRICK GAFFNEY, proprietor of the liquor store corner of Avenue B and Fifteenth-street, was knocked down in his store by three unknown men, who rendered him insensible, and then robbed him of a gold watch and $250 in money. Mr. GAFFNEY cannot give any description of the robbers.

BENJAMIN B. MALLORY and MICHAEL MCFARLAND, both residing at No. 45 Oliver-street, quarreled last evening about some trivial matter, when MALLORY became so enraged that he drew a knife and stabbed MCFARLAND four times, once on the head, twice in the breast and once in the abdomen. All of the wounds were pronounced to be of a dangerous character by Dr. FRAZER, who was summoned by the Police. MALLORY was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Ward Police Station, and his victim removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

BROOKLYN.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Academy of Music for the ensuing year: HENRY E. PIERREPONT, President; Alex. M. White, Vice-President; J. H. Frothingham, Treasurer; E. D. Plimpton, Secretary. Finance Committee—E. D. Plimpton, W. M. Richard, W. M. Newell, J. W. Degrauw, Alex. McCue. Executive Committee—A. M. White, A. W. Benson, John Greenwood, L. B. Wyman, J. O. Low.

Extra cars are to be run on the Flatbush line of the Brooklyn City Railroad on Sundays, hereafter, to accommodate persons going towards Prospect Park to church.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday and confirmed the assessments for opening the following streets: Fifth, from Fourth-avenue to Prospect Park; Sixth, from Third to Fourth avenue; Twenty-fourth, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; Beaver, from Flushing to Bushwick avenue. The assessments for the grading and paving of the following streets were also confirmed: Dean, from Classon to Franklin avenue; Eckford, between Norman and Van Cott avenues; Frost, between Smith-street and Kingsland-avenue; Kosciusko, between Tompkins and Throop avenues; Marcy-avenue, between Lafayette-avenue and Madison-street; South Tenth-street, between Third-street and the East River; North Eleventh, between First-street and the Bulkhead; North Twelfth, between First-street and the Bulkhead; Myrtle, between Bushwick and Central avenues; Oakland, between Eagle and Freeman streets; Skillman, between Graham-avenue and Smith-street; Throop-avenue, from Myrtle to Flushing avenue; flagging Wyckoff-street, both sides, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Skillman-street, paving and grading between Lorimer and Leonard.

The recent controversy between Surgeon JACKSON, of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, and Lieutenant-Commander MITCHELL, concerning the alleged refusal of the former to admit the latter to his hospital as a patient, to be treated by a surgeon in civil life, is to become a subject of official investigation, and a Court of Inquiry has been instituted, to meet at the Navy-yard next Tuesday, Feb. 15, to ascertain the facts and report them to Washington. The Court will consist of Rear-Admiral SYLVANUS W. GODON, Commander WM. D. WHITING, and Surgeon JOSEPH BEALE.

An explosion took place at the chemical works of PFIZER & Co., corner of Harrison-avenue and Bartlett-street, yesterday morning, by which two men were badly burned and the premises damaged to the extent of about $1,000. MICHAEL BROWN and MICHAEL CONRAD were mixing some acids, and made a mistake; hence the explosion.

A fire took place in the building occupied by Captain STRONG, in the Navy Yard, on Friday, owing to a defect in the heater. The flames were soon extinguished, and the damage amounted to about $1,300.

In the will of MICHAEL DUNNE appears the following charitable bequests: To the House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, and to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, of St. Peter's Hospital, and to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, the premises known as Nos. 25 and 26 Amity-street, and the rear house upon the same.

It is necessary for persons not known to the illicit distillers of the Fifth Ward to be registered, or their lives are in danger in passing through the ward. A citizen of the ward was almost pounded to death on Friday, because they suspected him of being a spy.

FRANCIS J. HOOPER, who had enlisted in the United States Navy, was released on a writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday.

SYLVANUS BARTIS, a sailor, presented a worthless check to a Tillary-street tailor yesterday in payment for a $63 suit of clothes. He was arrested and held to answer.

LONG ISLAND.

The corporation formed under the acts of the Legislature for draining marsh lands on Staten and Long Islands, advertises that it will apply to the Supreme Court, which meets at Brooklyn on the 21st inst., for the appointment of Commissioners to make contracts for reclaiming these lands on Long Island, and to assess the damage or benefit arising to owners. This corporation is empowered to issue stock without limit in payment for lands or material, beyond its capital stock, which is limited to $1,000,000, and to borrow money on its own bonds, secured by mortgage on the lands and its franchise, and the Commissioners will have power to take property from its owners, improve it, and assess the benefit, and to sell the land if the assessments are not paid. This is complained of as tyrannical by some Long Islanders.

A rather interesting horse case was heard in the Justice's Court at Astoria during the past week. It seems that about two years since a farmer in the neighborhood had a horse stolen, of which no clue could be obtained, although efforts were made for his recovery. Recently the loser of the horse became impressed with the idea that the animal driven by one of the most respectable physicians of the place was no other than the identical beast which had been stolen from him. Inquiries were at once made, and resulted in the discovery that the doctor had purchased the horse at about the time of the disappearance of the stolen animal, and had driven him constantly since that time. The quondam owner of the horse at once claimed him, proved ownership and took possession. The curious part of the affair is that the owner should not have recognized the horse before, as he lived not a half mile distant from the doctor.

WM. JOHNSON, who broke jail at Riverhead some time since, having been committed for burglarizing at Northport, was caught while committing a burglary in New-York a few days since, and sentenced to Sing Sing.

Societies of Free Methodists have been formed in Orient and Riverhead, in addition to the one at Greenport, of which mention was made a few weeks since in the TIMES. They are increasing very fast on the island in membership, and bid fair to become a permanent institution.

The name of the Post Office at Atlantic, in Queens County, has been changed to East Rockaway. This change has been suggested from the similarity of the former name to that of Atlanticville in Suffolk County. Great inconvenience has been experienced from the wrong distribution of mail matter between the two villages.

Mr. C. B. SHIPMAN, the Engineer of the Sag Harbor Branch Railroad, is about to make a survey of the village of Greenport for the purpose of publishing a map of the place.

The Flushing contested election case was again adjourned yesterday morning, on account of the non-appearance of the counsel for the prosecution.

During the week the Mormons have been actively at work on Long Island. They held a lecture at Freeport on Thursday evening, and it is reported made some new converts at that place. During the coming week they propose to hold meetings in Hempstead and Flushing, where some old Mormon members have turned up. Rev. F. W. WARE held a lecture at Baldwinsville Friday evening, and will hold one at Rockville Centre and other places, exposing the Mormons, the coming week.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, with its cathedral, deaneries, and other organizations, has a total of 5,213 communicants.

The Liberal Christian Conference of Michigan, composed of Unitarian and Universalist Churches, will meet in Owosso this week.

The Chippewa tribe are anxious to have a missionary amongst them.

Bishop EARLY has been so ill that serious fears have been entertained as to his recovery.

The Episcopal students in Yale College have organized a religious society under the name of the "Berkeley Association."

The Church of the Unity, at Boston, has called Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER, of this City, offering him $7,000 a year salary and a parsonage.

Emigration so weakens the churches in Maine that the Baptists have been compelled to suspend seven churches, and but half of their 263 churches have pastors. The churches average seventy-three members each.

Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, is spending the winter at Mentone, France.

There is a great scarcity of ministers in the New-England Conference.

Rev. I. P. THOMPSON, of New-York, has been engaged to address the Rhetorical Society at the coming anniversary of the Chicago Seminary, and President E. O. HAVEN the Society of Inquiry.

The *Methodist* says that the Methodists of England are slowly surrendering the theory of denominational education, and coming over to the American idea—education by the State for all.

The report of the Water-street Mission for 1869 gives 514 as the number of meetings held, with a total attendance of 26,000, and says that 879 rose for prayer and 646 signed the temperance pledge.

St. Mark's Church, of Philadelphia, reports a communion list of 1,006 persons. It is the largest in the city.

Rev. SAMUEL CLEMENTS, of Ohio, has accepted the position of Principal of the Protestant Episcopal Mission House in Philadelphia.

The Methodist Church is in excess of the Baptist by—ministers 2,900, and member 736,752.

There are ten thousand "Primitive Methodists" in Ireland.

The death of Rev. DANIEL DYER, of the Congregational Church, for a long time Chaplain of the Penitentiary, is announced.

Four hundred and eighty Bishops have signed the address to the Pope praying for the definition of infallibility.

St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, is to cost $120,000. At the dedication of the lecture-room $44,000 were raised, $32,000 of which were given by eleven persons.

Senor CASTELAR recently made an effective speech in the Spanish Cortes, against the payment of the clergy by the State. He is in favor of a free religion and a voluntary church.

The Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church in New-York, has extended a unanimous call to Rev. D. N. CARSON.

The proceeds of the late Charity Ball in Philadelphia have been thus divided: "Association of United Hebrew Charities, $2,500; Jewish Hospital, $750; Foster Home, $600; Hebrew Education Society, $450."

The American Home Missionary Society, during December, commissioned sixteen new missionaries, and recommissioned forty-five others.

According to the *Moravian*, the ministerial vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Church stands 2,578 for, 608 against, and there are 24 Conferences yet to hear from.

Mr. ILLOWY, a Hebrew rabbi, has retired to a farm in Ohio, where he has opened a Sabbath School, with a view of imparting instruction in Scripture history.

The Universalists of Iowa are raising $15,000 to build four churches—one at Oskaloosa.

The *Association Monthly* has a special department headed Women's Associations. They have organizations at Lynn, Mass., Hartford, Norwich, New-York, Baltimore and Montpelier, Vt.

The Sunday School Union (England) issues six monthly periodicals.

Professor AGASSIZ denies using contemptuous expressions in regard to the Book of Genesis. He merely rejected the interpretation of that book which makes 6,000 years the age of the world.

The American Bible Society, during the fifty-three years of its existence, has distributed over 25,000,000 volumes.

A late Bible canvass of Omaha, reaching 5,000 families, besides 1,226 individuals, discovered 307 families and 369 persons destitute of the Bible.

St. Paul's Methodist Church, New-York, made on one Sunday recently, a collection of $10,000 for foreign missions.

During the Week of Prayer, three Swedish churches in Galesburg, Ill.—viz., Methodist, General Council and General Synod Lutheran—united in the observances.

Hon. H. R. REVELS, colored Senator from Mississippi, was for two years pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis.

The First Church of San Francisco are endeavoring to beguile Rev. WAYLAND HOYT from Brooklyn.

The Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D., says: "Let foreign critics blame us with wasting money on art, on dress, on equipages and what not; we can look the world in the face, point to our pulpits, and reply fearlessly, 'At least we have kept down the cost of preaching!'"

The *Catholic* states that no Catholic woman is a supporter of "woman's rights."

Some twenty or thirty of the great churches and cathedrals of Mexico are deserted and going to ruin. Some are used as shops, stables or manufactories. There are twenty-eight Protestant places of worship in the city, addressed by converted priests or laymen.

The *Jewish Messenger* states that the Congregation *Shaaray Shemayim*, one of the oldest in the City, has resolved to reinstate the old ritual.

Rev. J. W. SLOAN is missionary of the South American Missionary Society in Tacna, Peru. The great earthquake there was followed by a terrible pestilence, in which, out of the population of 5,000, some 2,000 have died of yellow fever, including Mr. SLOAN's wife. Though a young man of 30, his hair has turned quite gray.

A French Protestant service was held last Sunday evening in the chapel of Dr. PATTERSON's Church, Chicago. Hitherto the attempt has always proved a failure.

Rev. H. M. PARSONS' Church, in Springfield, Mass., have adopted a new system of contributions. Instead of giving for any particular objects, a collection will be taken every Sunday morning, and the money put into a general fund to be drawn from when occasion presents.

The minutes of the Seventh-Day Baptists show seventy-six churches, of which the strongest are in Hopkinton, Mass., Westerly, R. I., and Albion, Wis. The report of their Tract Society evinces a determination to enlighten the ignorance of the rest of the world on the matter of the true Sabbath.

The London *Register* claims that Romanism made two thousand converts in that city last year. It says that from every Ritualistic congregation there is a stream of converts drifting towards Rome.

A Mr. CROZIER is about to build some cottages near Chester, Penn., to be used by married men while studying for the ministry, who will thus be able to pursue a year or two of study without being separated from their families.

The *Independent* states that a man in Ellau, Hungary, recently took his child to church for baptism. The priest, on learning that the godmother was a Jewess, refused to proceed, when the man took his child to the holy basin, and with great solemnity, and in a loud voice, baptised it himself, and gave it into the godmother's arms, asking her blessing, which she gave. The Burgomaster registered the baptism as legal, and the people are awaiting the decision of the Archbishop.

[Advertisement.]

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN AT TAMMANY.—Eighth and last sensation sermon THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Will give as much of the "Old Fogies" as the audience can stand. Joe Howard will give full report to-morrow. No extra charge for reserved seats. Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. L. Neill, Miss Humphrey, Mrs. M. Runion, Mr. and Mrs. B. Runion, Mrs. C. E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hard, W. Taylor, Mrs. J. E. Sheridan, W. R. Renwick, Dr. Goodrich, H. O. Day, Jos. Battell, Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Western and 2 sons, Miss C. Western, Miss E. C. Nichols, Francis Markey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Robbins, D. Greenfield, Miss R. Rucker, Mr. J. Greene, Miss E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. T. R. Price, H. E. Barnard, R. L. Crowley, R. A. Penniman, Samuel McMurray, Jas. Mackay, Patrick Nolan, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Master Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Dobell, Miss L. Billings, Thos. Corlew, Jno. Havens, R. S. Dickerson.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—David Clark and lady, Miss Clark, Miss Peck, Judge Gallup and lady, Miss Gallup, Miss Scott, Wm. Willett, J. J. Harman, Mrs. Sagrif, Thos. Siston, C. L. Steven, Geo. Elbans, A. A. Willes, J. W. Thompson and lady, W. S. Waterman, G. W. Hoffman, lady and daughter, E. A. Forrester, Rev. T. W. Miller.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 12.—*In steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg.*—John Ritschie, Theo. Kanfeld, J. Kahlke, Ludwig Lowe, Henry Beckel, Dr. Cecilie Kunike, Sophie Baden, Johann Schultze, Lieutenant Carl v. Hedemann, Abraham Stein, Anton Bognar, Johan Reiff, Adolph Gunther, Emil Neuburger, Richard Burk, Alexander Leonhardt, William Leonhardt, Fred. Heitmann, Hermann Bruer, Oscar Schulze, B. Waldheim, Kurt Heinsius, Isidor Lowe, Eduard Barthelmes, H. Bosse, Con. Kuhn, and others in the steerage.

FEB. 12.—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool.*—P. Thompson, Geo. King, Mr. and Mrs. Adel and son, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Waller, Mr. Luthan, Mr. Beck, S. Lord, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Clarkson, R. S. Webb, Sr., R. S. Webb, Jr., J. Henderson, G. Turner, Mr. Robson, Mr. Hunter, James Watson, Mr. Lupton, Mr. Burns, Mr. Yorsell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jaffray, Mr. Walcott, J. L. Roff, Mr. Wray, Mr. Smith, R. Perkins, J. Graham, Mr. Genereux, J. Townsend, Mr. Spalding and sons, Mr. Brurmer, Mr. Golden, A. Irwin, Mr. Whitely, Mrs. C. Kitchen, Miss Shackeyerd, H. Holdernesse, Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Mr. Sutton, F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, A. Glager, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Bradden, George Clapp, James Clapp, Charles Meaken, A. Bigelow, R. Gregory, Captain and Mrs. Boyd and two children.

In steamship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, &c.—John E. Alexandre, John Sheally, John Hale, John Dominicy, Esteban Samadrid, A. Ullmann, Felipe Molina, Angel Regil, D. W. Machischlan, A. Peder Ferri, J. D. O'Niel, R. Griswold, J. Kelly, J. Simonson, W. Macsorli, J. Smith, J. Burnhard, F. D. Hotchkiss, R. S. Deuss, J. N. Peters, P. Inaloe, D. Deshon, Edw. M. Froth, F. Atkins, F. Laveque, G. H. Reynolds, Jas. Knox, Annie Smith.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 57	Sun sets..... 5 32	Moon sets.. 5 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 17	Gov. Island. 6 03	Hell Gate.. 7 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, T. W. J. Hurst; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Virginia, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; E. C. Knight, Johnston, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Flag, Patterson, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; Acushnet, Boston, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Brigs Ina, Williams, Sagua, R. P. Buck & Co.; Antelope, Bumball, Elizabethport, F. Talbot & Co.; G. W. Barton, Stanwood, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. M. B. Harris, Bradford, Havana, B. J. Wenberg; Louetta, Underhill, Demerara, B. J. Wenberg; Frank Jameson, Jameson, Havana, B. J. Wenberg; O. E. Hallier, Mitchell, Ponce, P. R., J. H. Winchester; C. A. Gansevoort, (Br.,) McFarland, Mayaguez, R. S. Smith & Co.; Georgie Staples, Lord, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Willie Dill, Howland, Beaufort, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; J. H. Haig, Brower, Newbern, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Ellen Dehon, Meletta, Baltimore, W. B. Vandersmith; Mary Haley, Haley, Philadelphia, W. B. Vandersmith.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 220 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Feb. 1, lat. 51 00, lon. 17 35, passed ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York; 4th, lat. 49 02, lon. 31 12, passed steamship Marathon, bound E.; 9th, lat. 42 17, lon. 56 00, passed a National Co.'s steamer, bound E.; 11th, at 2:30 P. M., 252 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Jan. 28, via Havre 30th, with mdse. and 185 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced constant exceedingly severe westerly gales during the passage; Feb. 1, was in co. with steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre for New-York; 10th, 5 A. M., lat. 40 35, lon. 65 05, passed a four-masted steamer, bound W.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deakin, Vera Cruz Jan. 31, Sisal Feb. 3, and Havana Feb. 7, at 5:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had heavy N. N. W. gales and heavy sea up to lat. 33 N., since strong S. winds the rest of the passage; Feb. 9, at 7 A. M., 25 miles S. S. W. of Currytuck, passed barkentine Veteran, bound N. Havana, Feb. 7, sailed bark Florence Peters, in ballast for Sagua la Grande.

Spanish frigate Lealtad, Commander Guerra, Havana 17 ds. She carries 32 guns, and has a complement of 350 officers and men. Came here under sail, and had heavy weather almost the entire passage; has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 9, with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand. Captain Moore reports that the buoy off New Inlet Bar has gone.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Jan. 29, Queenstown 30th, and Boston Feb. 11, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse., &c., to Phillips & Brown.

Ship Akbar, of Boston, Crocker, San Francisco Sept. 27, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Had light winds to Equator; crossed in lon. 118 36, thirty days out; thence to Cape Horn; had [illegible] weather sixty days out, Cape Horn, bearing N. N. W., distance seven miles, wind E. N. E., blowing hard. Had high wind from Cape Horn to lat. 2 S. Crossed the equator, in Atlantic, in 36 W., 22 ds. from Cape Horn. In lat. 40 S., lon. 36 W., blowing heavy from N. W., shipped a heavy sea; stove water casks, caboose, and filled house on deck, and injuring a man named Henry Woods in the hand. Between lat. 42 and 44 S., and lon. 34 and 31 W., saw a number of icebergs; Jan. 3, lat. 33 05 S., lon. 30 50 W., exchanged signals with ship St. Bllen, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Bombay, 45 ds. out. For last 10 ds. have had very heavy weather from E. to N. W., north of Bermuda.

Ship Odessa, Qualey, Havre 47 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks, since variable winds; has been 5 ds. within 50 miles of Sandy Hook. Took a pilot in lon. 70 30, out of the pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Bark Uriel, (N. G.,) Sobeeda, Liverpool 55 ds., with salt to order. Had heavy weather the entire passage, and has been 22 ds. from lat. 38, lon. 62, with constant N. W. and N. E. gales.

Bark Louise Poll, (N. G.,) Wennacher, Taganrog Oct. 22, with wool to order. Passed Constantinople Nov. 17, and Gibraltar Dec. 17. Has been 7 ds. on the coast with constant heavy gales. Feb. 5, off Barnegat, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, during which lost and split sails, &c., and came near going ashore.

Bark Wayfarer, (of Liverpool,) Blinchford, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to J. B. Phipps & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 12, in lon. 40 W., and has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with continuation of heavy gales; carried away main yard, and lost and split sails.

Bark E. H. Walker, of Boston, Pettingill, Matanzas Dec. 24, via Charleston, Jan. 22, and Hampton Roads, Feb. 5, with molasses to Pond & Sage, vessel to Master. Put into Charleston Dec. 29 leaky, and sailed again Jan. 21, and struck on the bar which caused the vessel to leak again. Put into Hampton Roads for a harbor. Had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales on the passage; split sails and carried away maintopsail yard, &c.

Bark Alaska, Potter, New-Orleans Jan. 15, and S. W. pass 20th, with cotton and molasses to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales for last 12 days.

Bark Sea Eagle, (of Philadelphia,) Downing, New-Orleans Jan. 27, with mdse. to Southmayd, Woodhouse & Budd.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hon. 21 ds., with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Experienced a continuation of heavy gales from N. E. to N. W., from the 4th to the 11th inst., during which shipped a heavy sea which stove cabin doors and deluged the cabin with water; Feb. 10, lat. 37, lon. 74, saw a bark dismasted under jury masts, but did not show any signals of distress.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, Edwards, Leghorn 55 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 5, and had fine weather to Hatteras. Has been 5 ds. from thence with constant heavy gales.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Feb. 4, lat. 33 34, lon. 77 24, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, lasting 3 days, during which lost boat, damaged bowsprit, and had cabin filled with water.

Brig Ramirez, Bernard, Messina 80 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 29. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Jan. 30, lat. 40, lon. 53 45, experienced a heavy westerly gale, lasting 11 hours, but sustained no damage.

Brig Helen G. Rich, Strout, Cadiz 38 ds., with salt, cork, &c., to Warren Ray & Co. Had fine weather to Bermuda; has been 14 ds., with strong N. W. and N. E. winds; lost main boom and lower topsail.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Montevideo Dec. 2, with hides, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Had strong head winds the entire passage. Crossed the equator Jan. 11, in lon. 37 16, and has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig William Mallery, Jr., Wilbur, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton and hides to C. H. Mallery & Co. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. winds entire passage.

Schr. Julia A. Rider, Rider, Indianola 19 ds., with wool and hides to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had heavy weather the entire passage. Feb. 2, lat. 24 00, lon. 79 45, spoke brig Isle hence for New-Orleans; 8th, lat. 34 30, had a heavy gale from W. N. W., during which carried away foreboom.

Schr. S. S. Davis, Bishop, New-Orleans 25 ds., with cotton seed to Lewis S. Davis. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 9 days north of that point with heavy N. and N. E. winds. Feb. 5, lat. 37 30, lon. 72, fell in with schr. Camena, (of Stockton,) Captain Mudgett, from Jacksonville for New-York in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and crew, 5 in all, also 2 passengers, and brought them to this port.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, (of Harrington, Me.,) Curtis, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with molasses to Peavey & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with constant heavy gales. Feb. 5, lat. 38, lon. 74 50, experienced a terrible gale from the N. E., lasting 12 hours, during which lost fore topmast, water casks and deck load, consisting of 40 hhds. of molasses.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Keating, Havana 12 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had heavy weather the entire passage; shifted cargo, lost boat, split sails, &c.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Holt, San Domingo City 19 ds., with logwood to R. Murrall & Co. Had heavy westerly gales for past 6 ds. Feb. 8, lat. 34, lon. 75, spoke schr. George Washington, from Wilmington for New-York, who reported losing part of her deck load, and had forward house stove.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Nledge, Havana 7 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Had N. E. gales the entire passage. Carried away fore shrouds and split sails.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Para 18 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had heavy weather during the passage; was 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. John L. Merritt, Weeks, Indianola 23 ds., with cotton and hides to Tupper & Beattie. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Holmes, Norfolk, 7 ds., with timber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. William Allen, Grant, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Heany & Blossom.

Schr. C. E. Raymond, Higgins, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Thomas Booz, Somers, Wilmington, N., 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. H. E. Packer, Stout, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Ellsworth, James, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hughes, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Jas. G. Tarr, Brown, St. John, N. B., with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Flash, McDonald, St. John, N. B., with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Potter, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Orient, Goodspeed, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. N. H. Haws, Haws, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. James, Selsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Tariff, Taylor, Bridgeport.

Schr. Florence L. Lockwood, St. John, Norwalk.

Schr. Ella May, Metcalf, New-Haven, for Virginia.

BELOW—Schr. Gun Rock, from Lubec, with the loss of sails.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Rhein, for Bremen; Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Pioneer, for Havana; Virginia, for Galveston; Sherman, Mariposa and Lodona, for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Zephyr, for Anjier and a market; New Word, for London; River Clyde, for Glasgow; bark Nummer Fuenf, for Liverpool; brig Jeremiah, for Havana; schr. Maggie A. Fish, for Galveston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; barks Mariano, from Manila; John, from Messina; Ada Carter, from New-Orleans; brigs Hattie Eaton, from Anguilla; Whittaker, from Elizabethport; schrs. Samos, from Messina; Harvest Queen, from San Domingo City; A. Rabe, from Bermuda; W. R. Sampson, from Galveston; Abby Pitman, from Savannah; Nellie Brown, from New-York; Mansfield, from do.; Ned Sumpter, from do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12.—Arr. schr. Moonlight, from Cienfuegos for New-York, in distress.

Sld. brig Black Swan, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 12.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig W. Gardner.

The brig Cora, from New-York for Rio Grande, arrived in distress, having lost spars and sprung her mast 500 miles out; she will go to Baltimore for repairs.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 11, A. M.—Arr. schrs. R. Sylvester, Potomac River, for Portsmouth; F. M. Perceman, for Boston; Cynosure, Baltimore, Portland; Adelia, (Br.,) and E. A. Ford, (Br.,) Philadelphia, St. John, N. B.; Veto, Newcastle, Del., Thomaston; L. A. May, Philadelphia, for Belfast; Rachel Seaman, do., Boston; J. B. Babcock, Sidney C. Tyler and J. B. Austin, do. for do.; Matanzas, Elizabethport, do.; Kendrick Fish, Hoboken, do.; J. W. Vanname, Baltimore, for do.; Gentile, New-York, Portland; Annie May, Boston, Philadelphia; Light of the East, do., Jacksonville; George & Albert, Portland New-York; Fred W. Walton, Boston, New-York.

Returned—Schr. R. K. Vaughan.

Sld. schrs. Wm. T. Smith and Gentile.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12.—Sld. steamer Niagara, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Arr. ships Genesee, from Baltimore; Golden Fleece, from New-York.

Cld. bark Bankside, for Cork, with 14,000 sacks of wheat; ship Clotilde, formerly Chieftain, for Hong Kong.

Sld. ships Mindora, for Liverpool; Hamlin Harris, for Manila.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer Leo, New-York; schr. Althea Franklin.

Cld. schrs. Alice Myrick, Jacksonville; Coquette, Baracoa; C. P. Stickney, St. Marys; bark Chili, Havre; ship Atmosphere, Liverpool; steamers Wyoming, Philadelphia; America, Baltimore; Montgomery, New-York; San Salvador, New-York.

The schr. Althea Franklin reports the safety of the crew of the steamer Two Boys, which was lost in the gale of the 8th; they were picked up in lat. 31 35, lon. 80 10, by an unknown bark bound south.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 12.—Cld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Bessie Morris—Schr. from Philadelphia, bound S., Jan. 27, lat. 22, lon. 62.

William Nelson—Brig, from Montevideo for Falmouth, Dec. 27, lat. 18 S., lon. 34 W.

Otillie—Br. bark, steering S., was signalized Jan. 8, lat. 19 S., lon. 32 W.

Petronella—Dutch bark, bound S., was signalized Jan. 8, lat. 19 S., lon. 32 W.

Anna Lindsley—Br. brig, steering S., was signalized Jan. 27, lat. 28 N., lon. 56 W.

Clara—Bark, (of Searsport,) steering E., was signalized Jan. 31, lat. 38 N., lon. 72 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 24, schr. Edwin, for New-York in 2 ds.; schr. R. W. Brown, for St. Thomas in a few ds., and schr. Rebecca C. Lane, disg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The steamship Russia, from New-York, arrived here yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, all well.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN "IMPEACHES President Grant" at "Tammany" TO-NIGHT. His eighth and last Sensation Sermon. Tickets 25 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Joe Howard will give a full report to-morrow.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.